AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man.—WASHINGTON.

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1845. NO. VI.

A. B. ALLEN, Editor. SAXTON & MILES, Publishers, 205 Broadway.

FOOD FOR THE HARD-WORKING SEASON.

EVERY good farmer knows, if he wishes to have an animal well prepared for enduring work, that it must not only be well fed, but the food must be of the proper kind; otherwise it will get too fat or too poor, soft and watery, or carry too much bulk in its stomach. Just so it is with man; and to be able to accomplish his task with ease and energy during the most busy part of the season, he should pay particular attention to his food. His object should be to acquire the *greatest degree of muscle* with as little fat and bulk as possible. In fact, to use a trainer's phrase, he must get into *condition*, which will add greatly to his strength, and ease and quickness of motion. To acquire muscle, then, we must eat such food as makes it in the greatest perfection.

The lean of venison, beef, mutton, pork hams, and shoulders, is the best meat for this purpose; next comes veal, poultry, and the drier kinds of fish; side pork is too fat and gross, and should be avoided as much as possible, especially during the summer season. It is decidedly better to eat meat fresh: salted, it makes one so thirsty that he is apt to overload his stomach with water, and thus become heavy and sluggish. Oatmeal is undoubtedly the best for bread; but as the American farmer is not accustomed to it, he prefers wheat, then rye, with both of which a slight quantity of Indian meal should be mixed. We have heard barley bread much vaunted; yet as we have little experience in it, and that not of the most favorable kind, we do not recommend it; and if we did, we doubt whether our farmers would consider it fit for their tables. Oatmeal cakes we have often eaten, and relish them highly. Corn-bread has a large per centage of oil in it, and for this reason it is rather too freely used at the west and south. Rice is much used at the south for bread, and should be placed before corn. Of vegetables, beans and peas stand far higher than any other within our experience; mealy potatoes come next on the muscular list; but as to most of the other kinds of vegetables, they are too watery, and should be eaten sparingly during the hard-working season. Cheese is good, especially that made from skim-milk, as it abounds more in caseine than the other kinds. Butter should be avoided as too fat. Milk is not solid enough for hard work.

The best drink we ever found to quench thirst, was water slightly sweetened with sugar, and then made a little tart with pure cider-vinegar. It is also one of the most wholesome of drinks. Weak tea or coffee, with milk and sugar in it, is usually healthful drunk with breakfast and supper.

Half an hour to an hour's rest should always be taken after dinner; this gives the stomach an opportunity of digesting the food well, which is important to a hard-working man.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

AGAIN is the very able Annual Report of Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth laid upon our table. Among all the Reports of the Government Departments, none will be found of such general interest, and none affording such comprehensive and useful intelligence, as that which emanates from the patent office, under its present efficient head. A minute or general description of patents registered, would afford dry, partial, and meagre information; and wisely leaving the merits of these useful inventions to be trumpeted by the inventors themselves, the Commissioner devotes almost the entire mass of his Report, of 518 pages, to the dissemination of various agricultural information. The locality and extent of production of each article; the best species for this purpose; the most approved method of cultivation; the new purposes to

which they are devoted; the introduction of improved varieties into the United States; improved herds of animals; markets, and modes of preparation for them; and information statistical, economical, interesting and useful, fill up this voluminous Report. To give the table of contents alone, would occupy all the room we have to devote to it; and we must limit ourselves to noticing some of those items, to which the attention of the public is not yet sufficiently awakened.

Hemp.—The total of hemp and flax raised in the United States for 1844, is set down at 22,800 tons, of which Kentucky produces 12,000, and Missouri 9,000. There is a discrepancy between this and former Reports, which we do not understand, notwithstanding what is said by the Commissioner of the exclusion of *Flax* in the last year's estimate. That for 1841, prepared from corrected returns, taken with the census for the former year, is given at 101,181 tons; for 1842, 158,569 tons; for 1843, 161,007 *pounds.* (tons?) As there are returns from only five States for the last year, while for each of the preceding, some of the States are credited with large amounts, we must conclude, the amount reported is short of the entire product of the Union.

The cultivation of hemp is still in its infancy in this country, and we notice with regret, that our farmers are yet working with the short end of the lever. They produce an over supply of the *dew-rotted*, an inferior, low priced article, while of the *water-rotted*, which bears a high price, and is of almost unlimited demand, there is a large deficiency. This is manifest from the returns of the Secretary of the Treasury's Department, Doc. 109, from which it appears that our total imports of hemp, and its manufactures, for the year ending September, 1838, were $1,453,960; for 1839, $1,697,221; for 1840, $1,715,649; for 1841, $2,371,141; for 1842, $1,292,592; for the nine months ending June 30, 1843, $671,000.

The demand in England, France, and other foreign countries, where hemp is not, nor will probably ever be cultivated to any extent, renders this an article of great and growing consequence to this country. We hope to see the ingenuity, energy, and intelligence of our citizens, in the hemp-producing regions of the south and west, given to this subject, by the introduction of new and improved methods and machinery for preparing it for market, and its increased production, not only to the full supply of the wants of this country, but to its exportation abroad to a large amount. Price of dew-rotted, $75 to $100; water-rotted $150 to $170 per ton.

Flax.—This is another important product, hitherto but little cultivated in the United States, in comparison with what might be profitably raised. Within the last few years, the application of machinery to the manufacture of this article, has reduced the expenses of preparing its fabrics so as to become a profitable object of attention. It is quite an object of cultivation, independent of its value for manufacturing. An acre will yield in seed from 8 to 15 bushels, worth from $1 to $1.50 per bushel. The yield of a bushel in oil (linseed), is about two gallons; after this is expressed, the residuum, known as oil-cake, is of the highest value as food for fattening animals.

The mode of preparing flax for market in this country, is, like that of hemp, the worst that could be adopted; being universally *dew-rotted*, while its value would be nearly doubled by water-rotting, at the same expense. Thus, while last year's price for Flemish flax, was 14 cents per lb., Irish 12½, and Russian 10, American was worth but 6¼ to 7½ cts.

Silk.—This important branch of our agricultural and manufacturing industry, is gradually advancing. The production of silk cocoons in 1842, was estimated at 244,124 lbs.; in 1843, at 315,965 lbs.; and in 1844 at 396,790 lbs. The details of flax and silk are quite meagre in the Report; yet enough is given to show the steady progress in the former interests, and a considerable advance in the latter, which is destined, at no future day, to become one of the most important of the industrial occupations in North America. Our soil and climate are eminently adapted to the silk-worm, and the foliage which furnishes the material from which to spin its silken fibre; and we have unoccupied labor, land, skill, and capital sufficient to supply the millions we annually pay to foreign countries for this luxury. When we take into consideration, that the labor required through nearly the entire range of production and preparation for market in the finished fabric, may be furnished from that portion of our citizens, women and children, whose time would otherwise be wasted, or less profitably employed, it affords matter of astonishment that we are not approximating supply to demand more rapidly than at present. Throughout the entire region of the Alleganias, till they dip into the Gulf of Mexico, our climate and soil are eminently adapted to growing silk with profit. If this could take the place of cotton, to the extent of furnishing our own consumption, and the millions annually required in Europe, a great accession to the wealth of this country would be realized. Not one serious impediment exists to its unlimited extension. With the increase of supply at home, increased demand will inevitably follow. An article we can easily produce, which is every way suited to extensive use, will certainly be more generally demanded among ourselves, especially as the price paid for it goes to the enriching of our own citizens, and thus being kept within the country, will enable us to indulge in this luxury to an extent which would otherwise be beyond our reach.

Madder is another agricultural product we have hitherto raised to an extent altogether insufficient to meet the growing demands of our own manufactures. This root yields a dye indispensable to our woollen and other manufactures, and is a highly profitable crop for sale, besides its great value as feed for stock. It requires three or four years to mature, which is, perhaps, one reason for the slow progress its cultivation has thus far made in this country. Yet, when fully matured for harvesting, it gives a return sufficiently large to satisfy the most grasping aspirations of our farmers. Land devoted to this purpose in Ohio, has yielded a nett profit of $200 per acre in four years; and the cultivator thinks, with the experience acquired from his first attempt, he could easily increase it 50 per cent. But we have given such full and minute information on this subject in our preceding volumes, that we shall refer the curious reader to them for further information.

Indigo has thus far been neglected, since the early and successful efforts of the colonists in producing it. The consumption is annually extending in this coun-

try; and the time, we trust, is not far distant, when this will be made an important, as it no doubt will be found a highly profitable article of culture.

Woad.—In connection with materials for dying, we mention this as an important object of attention in this country, though not alluded to by the Commissioner. It is to a certain extent a cheaper, yet efficient substitute for Indigo.

Corn-stalk Sugar.—This product is still in its infancy; and as in the case of all young products, its childhood must be carefully nurtured to bring it to a successful maturity. There is no difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory yield of saccharine matter; but the obstacle thus far has been, to produce it in any other state than that of syrup or molasses. Many instances, however, occur, of its conversion into fine, crystallized sugar. What has once been done, may under similar circumstances be done again. We infer, therefore, that there are some undetected points essential for producing sugar, which it is necessary to note carefully and carry into practice, to insure success at all times. Mr. Soule, of East Boston, Mass., suggests, "that at one period of its growth all the saccharine matter of the stalk is nothing but grape sugar, and that this passes gradually to the state of cane sugar during the progressive developments of the plant. If, therefore, the plant is cut too early, no degree of care in clarifying and boiling the juice will enable the operator to bring it to a crystalline state. It is important too, I imagine, that *all* the stalks should be sufficiently ripe; for should any considerable quantity be below the proper degree of ripeness, their juice, when mingled and boiled with that of the stalks which have reached that degree, will act as a leaven in reconverting to grape sugar the crystallizable sugar of the latter.

"The great desideratum, then, in this matter of corn-stalk sugar, I believe to be, to ascertain more precisely than has yet been done, what is the most suitable treatment for the stalks in the successive periods of their growth, and what is the best time to cut them."—*Report, p.* 307.

This matter is under full investigation by the Yankees, and we trust for a speedy Yankee solution of it, as they generally *guess* every subject out *right* before they have done with it.

Potato Starch is extensively manufactured in the three north-eastern States of New England. When this is done, the farmer receives from 18 to 25 cents per bushel for his potatoes, which makes a profitable crop.

The Potato Rot is extensively treated in the Report, and a great many conflicting solutions of this important question are given from various sources on both sides of the Atlantic Truth may lie somewhere between them, but its cause has not hitherto been successfully detected in a manner that admits of its application to all cases. Is it the seed, soil, or season? One, or all combined? The question remains to be answered. But whatever it may be, it is probable, that a judicious selection of the two first, with the addition of some of the saline manures, and careful cultivation, will almost entirely remove it. When it is considered that our annual production reaches the enormous extent of 100,000,000 bushels; the saving of even 10 per cent. of the entire crop, becomes a matter of national importance.

Potato Sugar from potato starch is suggested, in remarks from the celebrated Dr. Ure; but we opine this article is not destined to become an article of attention for many years to come; nor until chemistry has made more advances towards the ready and economical conversion of the three homogeneous compounds, of gum, starch, and sugar, into each other. than has yet been realized.

Okra is extensively cultivated in the Southern and some of the middle States, as an article of food, and it is suggested by Mr. J. F. Callan, of Washington, that it is destined ere long to expel the use of imported coffee. He says; "*its ripe seeds burned and used as coffee cannot be distinguished therefrom*, and many persons of the most fastidious taste have not been able to distinguish it from the best Java. It is very easily grown, planted in May, in drills 4 feet apart, to the depth of an inch, at intervals of 8 inches, and cultivated like corn or peas. It sends up a strong stalk, and yields a great abundance of seed."

The Farmer's Encyclopædia has an article which we give in addition to the above.

"This plant is extensively cultivated in the West Indies, from whence it has been introduced into the United States. The pods are gathered green, and used in soups. They form an important ingredient in the celebrated gumbo soup of New Orleans, and other southern places. The pods are filled with seeds, and a mucilage of a bland and highly nutritious quality. Hence, the okra is frequently recommended to persons afflicted with dysentery and other bowel complaints, eaten either boiled or made into soup. When buttered and spiced, they afford a rich dish; and, with vinegar, they make a good pickle. The plant comes to maturity in the middle States, and the pods are abundant in the Philadelphia market. Those who become once accustomed to this wholesome vegetable, contract a great fondness for its peculiar flavor. In Louisiana and other southern States, a dinner is scarcely considered complete without okra cooked in some way or other; and the poor consider it one of their greatest blessings. The pods are of a proper size when 2 or 3 inches long, but may be used as long as they remain tender. If fit for use, they will snap asunder at the ends; but if too old and woody, they must be rejected. One peck of the tender pods are to be cut crosswise into very thin slices, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in thickness; to this quantity, add about one-third of a peck of tomatoes, previously peeled and cut into pieces. The proportion of tomatoes may be varied to suit the taste. A coarse piece of beef (a shin is generally made use of) is placed in a pot or digester, with about 2½ gallons of water, and a very small quantity of salt. This is permitted to boil a few minutes, when the scum is taken off, and the okra and tomatoes are thrown in. With these ingredients, in the proportions mentioned, the soup is very fine. Still, some think it improved by addition of green corn, Lima beans, &c. The most essential thing to be attended to is the boiling, and the excellence of the soup depends almost entirely on this being done faithfully; for, if it be not boiled enough, however well the ingredients may have been selected and proportioned, the soup will be very inferior, and give but little idea of the delightful flavor it possesses when well done. A properly constructed digester is decidedly the best vessel for boiling this or any other soup in; but, where such a utensil is not at hand, an earthen pot

should be preferred; but on no account make use of an iron one, as it would turn the whole soup perfectly black, instead of the proper color, viz.: green, colored with the rich yellow of tomatoes. The time usually required for boiling okra is about 5 hours; during which it should be occasionally stirred, and the ingredients mashed. When taken off, the original quantity will be reduced to about one-half, and the meat done to rags; the whole forming a homogeneous mass of the consistence of thick porridge."

Manure from the Spent Lye of Bleachers, consisting of lime and crude soda, or soda ash, with the oily and other matters with which it is associated after cleansing the fabrics, is considered by Mr. Pierce, of Norwich, Conn., a valuable manure. Where it has been tested, the crops have withstood the drought, while all around it were parched or destroyed. He estimates the quantity of lime annually used for bleaching purposes in New England, exceeds 6,500 casks; and of soda ash, 1,250,000 lbs., all of which is now wasted.

But we have not room to pursue the notice further at the present moment, but hope to be able to allude to it hereafter. With the information disseminated by the Report, the indefatigable Commissioner has distributed innumerable packages of rare seeds, from every quarter of the globe, and more particularly improved varieties, which have become the object of cultivation in some parts of the United States. Among them we notice spurry. We hope another season will enable him to add the Tussac grass, and others equally valuable from Texas and the prairies.

From the tables of this valuable report we subjoin all that is particularly interesting to the agriculturist.

State or Ter.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Barley.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Indian Corn.	Bushels Potatoes.	Pounds Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton.	Pounds Sugar.	Pounds Rice.
Maine.....	628,000	176.000	260,000	1,422,000	1,738,000	12 394,000	.....	.....	266,000	.....
New Hamp.	588,000	405.000	117,000	1,765,000	1,662.000	4,643,000	.....	.....	1,928,000	.....
Mass.....	210,000	660,000	141,000	1,687,000	2,816,000	4,050,000	103,000	.....	425,000	.....
R. Island...	4,000	49,000	49,000	182,000	636,000	812,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn.....	104,000	1,122,000	25,000	1,496,000	2,408,000	2,117,000	661,000	.....	47.000	.....
Vermont...	776,000	306,000	49,000	3,266,000	1,440,000	6.158.000	.....	.....	4,383 000	.....
New York..	14,975,000	4,044.000	2,164,000	31,135,000	19.468,000	17,703.000	.....	.....	12,135,000	.....
New Jersey.	875,000	2,569,000	10,000	4,271,000	6,966,000	2,067,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn.....	10,483,000	10,373.000	157,000	24,783,000	19.029,000	6,871,000	486,000	.....	1,313,000	.....
Delaware...	367,000	46,000	5,000	1,035,000	3,014,000	194,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland...	4,070.000	858,000	3,000	2,254.000	4.653,000	881,000	15.582,000	6,000	.....	.....
Virginia....	10,805,000	1,310,000	94,000	14,812,000	38.960,000	2,374,000	33,574,000	2,683,000	1,407,000	3,000
N. Carolina.	2,461,000	255,000	4,000	5,346,000	22.330,000	3,615,000	466,000	51,628,000	8,000	3.823 000
S. Carolina.	1,460,000	60.000	4,000	1,400,000	13,640,000	3,360,000	53,000	49,700.000	28,000	83,616,000
Georgia....	1,848,000	80,000	13,000	1,190.000	22,200,000	2,048.000	163,000	213,620,000	291,000	17,524,000
Alabama...	1,088,000	72,000	8,000	1,909,000	22,200,000	1,923.000	310,000	140.000,000	9,000	200.000
Mississippi..	344,000	20,600	2,000	1,081,000	2,709,000	3,378.000	176,000	195,240,000	.....	1,144,000
Louisiana..	.....	2,000	.....	138,000	7,600,000	1.443,000	.....	154,800,000	160,600,000	4,705,000
Tennessee..	6,950,000	366,000	5,000	7,841,000	61,100,000	2,051,000	33,736,000	39,600,000	460,000	10,000
Kentucky..	3,974.000	2,316,000	14,000	11,901,000	47,500,000	1.371,000	57,555,000	880,000	2,447,000	19,000
Ohio.....	15,969,000	840,000	191,000	20,393,000	48,000,000	4,847,000	6,888,000	.....	4,380,000	.....
Indiana....	5,419,000	210,000	32,000	11,585,000	24,500,000	3,573.000	3,200,000	.....	7,365,000	.....
Illinois....	3,380,000	136.000	92,000	10,798,000	19.680,000	3,095,000	1,062,000	250,000	542,000	.....
Missouri...	1,744,000	77,000	10,000	4,555,000	12,500,000	972,000	12,495,000	180,000	396,000	.....
Arkansas..	2,111,000	11,000	1,000	396.000	7,500,000	611,000	.....	14,400,000	3,000	7,000
Michigan...	4,237,000	70,000	158,000	4,013,000	4,300,000	5,359,000	.....	.....	2,611,000	.....
Florida....	1,000	.....	.....	10,000	1.100,000	300,000	195,000	9,120,000	373.000	708,000
Wisconsin..	728,000	4,000	17.000	1,000.000	560,000	853,000	.....	.....	216,000	.....
Iowa.....	595,000	7,000	2,000	568,000	1,690,000	469,000	.....	.....	71,000	.....
Dis. of Col..	13,000	6,000	.....	15,000	44,000	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	95,607,000	26.450,000	3.627.000	172,247,000	421.953,000	99.493,000	166,705 000	872.107.000	201.107.006,	111,759.000

In his tables, Mr. Ellsworth also adds, that the Hay product is 17,715,000 tons; Buckwheat, 9,071,000 bushels; Silk, 396,790 pounds, and Flax and Hemp, 22,800 tons.

RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth has resigned the important office which he has so long and ably filled under the general government at Washington. Few in their official stations have given so much general satisfaction to their countrymen as Mr. Ellsworth; and his untiring efforts in behalf of the great and important interest of agriculture, have added a stimulus to it that will long be maintained, whatever may be the course of his successor. We understand that Mr. Ellsworth retires to his large estate on the Wabash, with the intention of cultivating it to its highest extent. He will now be able to put in practice many of his own valuable suggestions to others; and we have only to add, that we wish him success, health, and happiness, and shall feel as highly honored by his private, as we have heretofore been by his public communications.

MILDEW, OR RUST.—When grain is struck with this, mow it down as fast as possible, and cure it for fodder. The straw will be worth something at least for the stock, whereas, if left standing a short time, both straw and grain become an utter loss, except for the manure heap. But it is frequently found, though cut down so green, that the berry fills out unexpectedly well after mowing, and sometimes gives a fair crop when nothing was anticipated. Try it—nothing at least can be lost by the operation.

IMPORTATION OF ALPACAS.—The Southern Cultivator is in error in supposing that Alpacas can be brought from Peru for $20 per head. We have made a calculation in this matter with some of our merchants engaged in the South American trade, and find that it would cost at least $50 per head to transport them here. Taking the first cost of obtaining them in Peru, food, freight, attention on their voyage, and probable loss by death, we doubt whether they could be imported for less than $75 to $100 each. We are of opinion now that it would be nearly as cheap to bring them from England, and we hope yet to induce some of our wealthy friends to make up a purse for that purpose. There are many persons in this city

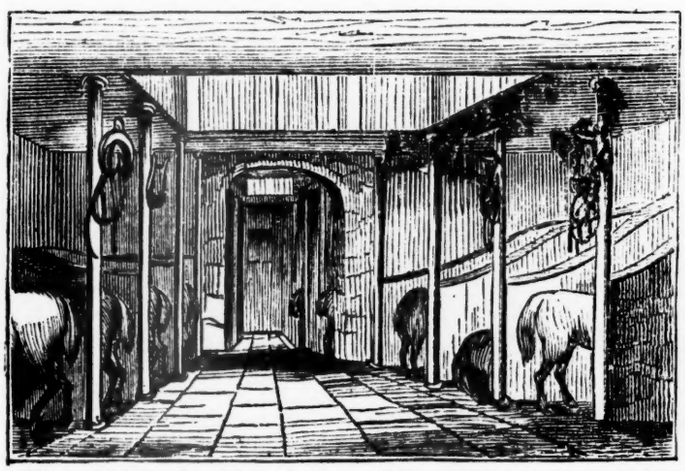
who would never feel the giving of $25 each for this purpose; and if a purse of $1,000 could be made up, we would undertake to get out a small flock, and breed them here for the benefit of the country. Will any of those who are so richly favored by fortune respond to this proposition?

STABLES.

As all farmers keep horses, they should know how to lodge them, and do it well. We propose to give our views (illustrated) of what should be a good stable. To do this in one number would occupy too much space. We will therefore do it in detail. Light and ventilation are of the first importance. In the present number we will speak of the proper lighting of stables. If they are not lighted at all, the horse's eyes are weakened, so that he cannot endure light when exposed to it, and the longer the confinement the greater the inability; but it is equally important to light properly. Many a horse has been blinded by the improper admission of light or its exclusion. The window admitting it should not be placed before the horse. A stream of light coming in through a small aperture, and especially if from the direction of the sun, tries the eye most severely—the smaller the window and the larger the stable, the worse the effect. If the light come in directly in front, then by contrast the space before the horse on which the light does not fall is dark, and the eye is rendered incapable of adapting itself to the faint light on the places where the light does not directly fall, by reason of the contraction of the pupil. In the dark or twilight, the pupil is dilated; in the light, contracted; and the more intense the light, the greater the contraction. For these reasons, the light should not strike the eye in front when the horse is in the stable. If the window be in front of the horse, he is constantly gazing out at it, and thus prevented taking his rest properly. Again, the light should not come in from one side, as one eye is dilated and the other contracted. This in the end leads to different capacities of the two eyes.

The light should enter the stable at the rear of the horse. In single rowed stables this is very easily arranged where the stable will admit it, by bringing in the light from the opposite side from the stalls; but this cannot be done in double rowed stables. In such there is but one way to light them properly, and that is from the roof. But the admission of light in this manner is the best in all stables. The light is diffused and subdued; it reaches every part of the stable. The horse cannot look out. The eyes are dilated and contracted alike. The cut below illustrates our views. The aperture above not only lights the stables, but assists greatly in their ventilation.

Lighting Stables.—Fig. 50.



Horses have eyes defective and liable to derangement as well as man. Hence shying and various defects in horses growing out of their visions. Then care should be taken not to increase the difficulty. It is said that horses thrive best in the dark! When a horse is brought from a dark stable to the open air he sees indistinctly; he stares; carries his head high and steps high. Well if he fats more rapidly, he grows blind at the same time. Dark stables are always dirty; for lazy men will not clean out what is not seen. Dark stables are the resort of the *dishonest* dealer to cover defects. A stable at best is a bad restraint upon a horse; then make it as good as possible. Let not the horse be blinded as well as injured otherwise.

The window should be large, and be made to open and shut, and so arranged as to light the whole stable equally. Such windows serve a double purpose—they give light and sweeten and purify the air.

FENCES.—No. 3.

As the first settlers of the United States came principally from Holland, the south of England, and France, where few fences exist, it is obvious that they would never have fastened this burthensome and oppressive system upon themselves, except from the necessity of the case; or could they have first settled prairie instead of woodlands. The range for cattle in the forest was unlimited; and as this was the only means to support them at first, they were allowed to run at large. Necessity, then, compelled them to fence in their little patches of cleared land, where they cultivated their crops for family sustenance. These patches, hard won from the forest, gradually enlarged with the increase of population; till at last, in the old States, no more forest was left than just sufficient for wood and timber for the inhabitants. When it came to this, or even before, it is plain that the fencing system should have been abolished; but now law and custom had so long maintained them, that scarce the thought of such a thing would enter into the heads of the occupiers of the soil. They were born under the system of fences, educated under them, and the probability is, that ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred in America would not believe that a country could exist without them. Yet this outrageous tyranny and tax is just like any other to which people are born and bred, and to which they naturally and patiently submit, with the exception of a few solitary murmurs, till they are enlightened as to their true interests; they then arise in their might, and shake off the intolerable burthen which presses upon them. Fencing is like the press-gangs of England—the conscription of France—the feudalism of some parts of Germany—and the slavery of Russia—or the right of property and life which an Eastern despot holds over his subjects. Tyranny and its effects are the same, no matter whether it is exer-

cised by one man or a few over their fellows, or by the ignorance or wilfulness of many over themselves —in all instances the *people suffer alike.* These are plain truths, told in a downright blunt manner; and the consequence is, that many of our readers are very angry. This we expected at first; but we shall look to time and reflection to modify these feelings; and we have no doubt we shall live to see the day when we shall be thanked instead of blamed for what we have written upon the subject of fences.

Suppose that one man has a farm which it is much more profitable for him to cultivate in grain than grass; of course he does not wish to keep much stock—they would be a loss to him. Another, some little distance off, has land which it is most profitable to keep in grass, and stock is consequently his most profitable crop. Very well; it is a *free* country, and each follows his own interest, and does as he thinks proper. But then comes the odious tyranny and tax of law and custom, interfering between the two. The owner of the rich grazing land is not compelled to fence his stock IN, or to send a shepherd and dogs to keep them on his own bounds; but it is he who possesses the grain land who is forced to fence them OUT. Was ever anything more odious or unjust? We will say nothing of the liberty allowed a few vagabonds, to let their vicious and unruly animals run in the road, to gather up a half-starved and precarious existence. The argument is just as good where lands are so situated that it is difficult to maintain fences on account of fires; the scarcity and high price of timber; bleak situations, where the strong winds annually prostrate them; or the overflow of rivers or tides sweep them to destruction.

There are millions of acres of land in this country fit only for the pasturage of geese, and a small hardy breed of sheep. The value of the feed per acre growing on this kind of land, is not over 25 cents to $2 a year. A few boys with dogs can take care of thou sands of these animals at a trifling expense; how absurd, then, to force the owners to fence in this poor land, at such a cost as to make the possession of it an outgo, perhaps, rather than an income to them. Shame on such law, we say, or rather custom, which has become more powerful than the law in many instances and rules to its destruction!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the rooms of the Historical Society, at the University, on Monday, the 7th of April. Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, in the Chair. The attendance, as heretofore, was both large and highly respectable. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After which several letters were read, from Hon. Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, and Adam Beatty, acknowledging and accepting their appointments as Counsellors of the Society.

An interesting communication was read from Mr. Harmon, of Monroe county, on his mode of cultivating wheat. The case belonging to the State Agricultural Society, prepared by him, containing a number of varieties of wheat heads, tastefully arranged, was exhibited. Mr. Harmon generously offered to prepare a similar case for the Association, which will be a valuable donation. A communication was also read from Mr. Weller, of Brinklyville, N. C., upon the subject of the Grape Culture. Mr. W. has been highly successful in cultivating some of our native grapes, from which he has made an excellent article of wine. He promised to furnish the Association with his mode of making wine, in a future communication. A letter was read by Mr. Butler, from Mr. Van Epps, upon the subject of fossil peat, discovered by him on Long Island, a specimen of which was exhibited.

Mr. R. L. Pell, of Ulster county, presented specimens of the weevil and pea bug, large numbers of which he had collected and preserved alive in bottles. Also specimens of oats; orchard grass; and chess, five feet, six inches high; and clover, three feet, nine inches, the growth of a few weeks, accelerated by a highly concentrated chemical manure. He also presented tomatoes, just in fruit, twenty-four inches high. Peas, in blossom, twenty-one inches; wheat, twenty-one inches; potatoes, with blossom buds, twenty-one inches; all grown by the influence of electricity, since the 12th of March—twenty-five days. Also, a Madeira vine, twenty-four inches high; peas, twelve inches; wheat, ten inches; pepper grass, four inches; grown by the agency of a galvanic battery, since the 20th March—seventeen days; and a cauliflower seven inches in circumference, planted April 1st—six days. Also, grain growing in brick dust, and in cut straw; a large geranium, in ground bones; plants in pure charcoal dust, and one in pure sulphur. He also presented green peas and new potatoes.

Mr. Pell read a paper upon the subject of the effects of electricity upon the growth of plants, in the course of which he referred to the specimens which he exhibited, with the apparatus, &c., attached to each.

Mr. Pell's electrical experiments were made in this simple manner. He took a common flower pot or box, and putting a piece of copper sheet on the bottom, he then filled up with soil, and placed a zinc sheet on top, leaving a hole an inch or two in diameter, for the plant to rise through to the air. A copper wire was soldered to this, connecting it with the copper sheet below, to which it was also soldered.

Mr. Russel read an essay upon the preservation and coloring of growing timber. He exhibited several specimens of white-wood, with which he had succeeded admirably; dying it a variety of colors, by means of a variety of chemical agents. A remarkable change appeared to have taken place also in the wood itself, for it was much heavier after the process.

Dr. Gardner made some excellent remarks from notes, upon the exhaustion of the ground by growing crops.

Mr. Kerr presented a beautiful view and plan of a country-house and buildings, which he explained.

After several resolutions relating to the business of the Society were passed, the meeting adjourned to the 1st Monday in May, when the company retired to the upper rooms of the Society, where refreshments were provided, which seemed to be not the least attractive part of the meeting.

Grinding Bones.—A correspondent in South Carolina writes us, that he had bones broken up to the size of partridge eggs in large mortars made with iron plates in the bottom, and heavy iron pestles. They were then put under fine French burr stones, adapted to grind corn cobs and shuck together. They ground the bones as fine as was necessary, and as fast as meal.

LIEBIG AND THE UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN.

GIESSEN impresses the approaching traveller pleasantly. It is situated on the Lahn, one of the tributaries of the Rhine, upon basaltic peaks; on either side, are the ruins of castles and towers seven or eight hundred years old. Between them, and upon the Lahn, the cultivation is carried to a high degree of perfection; orchards of fruit trees, and woods of oak, birch and evergreen, beautify the landscape; and, beside the city of Giessen, not less than ten villages are seen, across the valley and about, among the hills. The road enters the "new town," in which the medical college, Liebig's laboratory and residence, and a series of beautiful edifices, more nearly in the massive Tuscan style than any other, are situated. Two low stone edifices mark the entrance to the "city proper," encircling which,—a distance of, I suppose, a mile and a half—is a fine promenade, occupying the site of the old ramparts. This promenade is skirted throughout with trees, and conducts one through a change of scene, looking from Giessen across the valley of the Lahn, that in summer must be especially beautiful. The old town has nothing to commend it to grateful consideration. London is said to have crooked streets, but they are straight lines, compared with the irregular avenues of Giessen; and the buildings along the streets are not parallel with anything, even to the direction of the streets or the structures opposite. The houses, with scarcely an exception, are constructed of wooden frames, filled in with brick, and plastered over within and without; and the bracing of the frame-work is anything but a display of architectural skill. The hotels have passages for carriages through the first story, and are entered, not from the front, but from the carriage-way. The pavements are excruciating, the citizens seeming scarcely to have known the luxury of a sidewalk. Even the pebbles of basalt which are strewn over the street, and ground to powder by the pondrous unwieldy freight-wagons, are swept away in a short time by the scavengers, and preserved for enriching soils.

But I have already too long postponed an account of the sun of this German scientific world—the man who has congregated in his laboratory students from every kingdom of Europe, Great Britain, and from America; who is in organic chemistry, what Newton and Laplace were in astronomy and mathematics—Justus Liebig. My first interview with him was in his private laboratory. The reception seemed to me rather that of a military officer, than that of a scientific man. He was manifestly engrossed with some matters of thought, and while he conducted me through the apartments of his great laboratory, I could not but feel, that working and thinking were the only avocations known here. A gentleman to whom I was introduced, spoke in a subdued tone, as if conversation were contraband. Liebig turns to me and says, "You may converse in English for two or three days, but not more." All this without a smile. I then went to seek my lodgings rather depressed. A few days rolled over, and I was one of an audience of about a hundred chemical students, assembled in the lecture room, awaiting the entrance of the distinguished man. The course on organic chemistry was about to commence. Gentlemen in every variety of costume, with note-books, pens and ink, or pencils, were seated, conversing upon various topics, while before was the assistant just completing his arrangement of the suite of substances and articles of apparatus to be employed in the lecture of the day. The hour of eleven was on the point of striking, the murmur of conversation had subsided into a whisper, when presently the whole audience by one impulse rose, and I saw entering and bowing to the salutation, Professor Liebig. He had just returned from England, where the attention of the most learned, the most wealthy, the most eminent, had been lavished upon him, as they have been shared by no man of science in modern times. The published account of the great dinner at Glasgow had reached Giessen; a welcome with appropriate honors had signalized his return; and now, with all these demonstrations of regard fresh in his recollection and theirs, it was not difficult to see that veneration was mingled with the tide of emotion to which they had spontaneously given expression. In an instant the apartment was breathless, and the lecture commenced. What it was about I was able to see from the formulæ on the black-board, and from a word now and then which I understood; but I was too much absorbed with his manner to give much attention to what he said. He is about an inch and a half less than six feet, and stands quite erect. His figure is slender rather than stout, and cast throughout, originally, in the finest mould. Toil over the table has given a trace of curvature to his shoulders, which is apparent when he stands quietly beside the black-board; but this vanishes in his walk or animated explanation. All his movements, and particularly those connected with demonstration and experimenting, are graceful to a degree I have never seen equalled. To see him in an experimental illustration, holding in the same hand three test tubes, and an equal number of glass stoppers, while with the other he is pouring from vessels containing re-agents, at first a little excited my surprise. The portraits, to some extent, circulated in England and America, presenting him in an overcoat, are caricatures. A lithographic lately published here is better; but no picture can possibly be made of him. There is an expression of thought in all his movements and attitudes which I could scarcely have believed upon the mere relation. Whether with the chalk and black-board, and these he uses in explaining all decompositions and recompositions of any complexity; or, with his index finger along his chin and nose, presenting that most singular of all gestures, or with his apparatus, it is all the same. He is all mind; and it became as distinctly visible through his corporeal tenement, as his chemical compounds are seen through the vessels containing them. The detail of chemical changes is clear, and expressed in language comprehended by all versed in science. Occasionally, these details bring into review some of his own investigations and theories; then a new animation is superadded to his ordinary bearing, and the illustrations are dramatic. His large eyes expand, his features glow, and his gesticulations are such, that I have fancied one might almost understand some of his themes, even if he were unable to hear. His notes consist of a few formulæ written out upon two or three strips of paper. The remark which I have heard made, that Liebig is not an expounder of chemistry, or an operator in chemistry, but is chemistry,

seems to be verified. For example, he enters the laboratory, where he is surrounded by gentlemen engaged in a great variety of investigations. There is one upon benzoic acid—there is one upon allantoine—there is one with new compounds of cyanogen—another with quinine—another with cheese—another with a new gum—another with some plants, &c., &c.; and all of them engaged in courses of original investigation—all of them treading untrodden paths; he is ready to tell each one the results for which he may look. Such is his familiarity with every fact in known chemistry, that its analogies are perpetually present, and enable him to promise with great certainty upon almost every investigation. He comes to a gentleman who has a problem in the shape of an unascertained substance. He directs him to bring a dozen or twenty test tubes, and perhaps as many re-agents. The unknown compound is in a few moments distributed among the test tubes and awaiting the re-actions. The professor goes on through the laboratory, repeating similar experiments with other products of investigation; and the next, when he comes round again, if a test tube has been removed from its place, he knows which one, and demands its return. Moreover, the gentlemen who leave unascertained substances of interest when going away for the night, not unfrequently on their return, find that the head of the laboratory has been around, and removed them for safe keeping to his private shelves. This vigilant surveillance—this powerful local memory—this readiness in affording explanation in all difficult matters, have induced the opinion already expressed, that the man is something in chemistry of what Zerah Colman was in calculation. However, Liebig, for the encouragement of all his pupils, has said: "that it is not all so." Every fact in the science has cost him labor to acquire, and labor to retain; and though now he is ready to pronounce upon the nature, properties, and history of every known organic and inorganic body in chemistry, he has acquired this prodigious mass of scientific information only with prodigious labor. Subsequent interviews have apprised me that Professor Liebig is equally capable of making his circle of friends happy, in the exchange of love, in the various departments of science and literature.—*Medical Times.*

Importation of Cheviot Sheep, Shepherd Dogs, and a Chinese Sow.—T. J. Carmichael, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y., returned a few weeks since from a tour in England and Scotland, with six ewes and three tups of the white-faced Cheviot breed; four beautiful and well-trained Colly dogs; and a Chinese sow, which he procured in Liverpool, recently imported from China. This stock, accompanied by a Scotch shepherd, is now on the way to Mr. C.'s farm at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wiskonsin. The sheep are large and fine, the fleeces quite as heavy, and the wool nearly as long as the Leicester; and having been bred on the bleak mountains of Scotland, they are a hardier race. It was for this reason they were chosen for the Territory of Wiskonsin. The tups were chosen from the flock of Mr. Jas. Oliver, of Bothwick Bray; the ewes from that of Mr. Chas. Scott, of Milsington, Roxboroughshire. The dogs are smooth-haired, very handsome, and sagacious. They are of medium size, and well broke. The bitch had a fine litter of pups by her side, two of which Mr. C. has kindly left for breeding with Dr. Field, of this city. The Chinese sow is far superior to any lately imported here. She is of a black and white color, and about as fine in her points as the improved Chinas we formerly kept on our farm. She has a litter of pretty white pigs, got by a fine white Irish boar, in Liverpool. We shall have more to say of this stock hereafter; in the meanwhile we heartily commend it to the notice of the farmers of the west. Mr. Carmichael deserves great credit for the importation, and it will doubtless have an important and beneficial result on the interests of the country.

Imported Swine for the South.—We neglected to notice at the time, that a lot of very large and fine white hogs passed through this city last October, from the piggery of R. L. Allen, of Buffalo, destined for David Bryan, Esq., of Bellevue, Talbot county, Georgia. They were principally of the stock imported by us in 1841, called Kenilworth, and the largest and finest white breed to be found in England. Two sows of this lot were judged to weigh over 500 lbs., in good breeding condition, and may be fatted to weigh 700 lbs. The yearling boar was large and fine, and would weigh about 400 lbs. There were some younger ones in the lot quite as promising. These animals were ordered by Mr. Bryan for the purpose of meeting the taste of those planters who wish more size than is generally found in the other good breeds. We are confident they will be satisfied in this respect, and get their pork with a reasonable amount of feed, which is seldom the case with overgrown animals. We are glad to notice these improvements going forward at the south. We can confidently recommend the importation of Mr. Bryan to his neighbors in Georgia. There is a very large white boar of a similar breed, recently imported from England, and now in this vicinity. He can be had for $50. He would be a treasure to any one in want of such an animal.

Cotton Seed Oil Mill.—We are anxious to know something of the machinery necessary to constitute a cotton seed oil mill, the cost of it, the amount of labor required to produce a given quantity of oil; also the quantity of oil which may be expected, on an average, per 1,000 lbs. of seed. Will any of our southern friends oblige us by a reply, and send us a drawing of said machine for engraving, together with a complete description of the same?

Mr. Taintor in Europe.—John A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., sailed for Europe in the Queen of the West on the 21st ult., expecting to be absent two years. During this time he will make a pretty general tour. One especial object with him will be to visit Spain, to examine the Merino flocks, and personally study the sheep husbandry of that country. We know of no one better qualified for this object than Mr. T.; and we shall look to him for more reliable information on this subject, as well as the Saxony sheep of Germany, and the Rambouillets of France, than from any other gentleman of our acquaintance. We wish Mr. Taintor and his family a pleasant time of it abroad.

Mr. Prentice's Extensive Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.—This will positively take place on the 25th of this month, at Albany.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARMING.

PERMIT me, Mr. Editor, the use of a column or so, to state the case of our neighbors on the other side of the separating line between the fertile hills and vales of Warren, and the exhausted, sterile fields of Morris County. They have often excited the pity of some and the ridicule of others, favored with a better soil, or more energy and ambition to develope their resources. By the way, perhaps it would be well for some of these sympathizers and scorners, to see to it that they are not pursuing the same ruinous system with the objects of their commiseration; and that the evil day is only deferred in their case, because the soils they cultivate possess greater powers of endurance.

If you will take the map of New Jersey, commence at the New York line, and pass along the western boundary of Morris and Hunterdon counties to the Delaware river, you pass over what is termed by our State Geologist a continuation of the New York highlands. It is characterized by him as the most perfectly developed *gneiss* formation in the State, and contains those mineral resources upon which are based the most prominent manufacturing interests of New Jersey. It is geographically known as the Wallkill, Schooley's, and Musconetcong mountains; being one continuous ridge, under three names. It is the middle, or Schooley's mountain district, of which I now more particularly speak, stretching along south-west of the Morris canal to the line of Hunterdon county.

The sides of this mountain are rugged and steep, not tillable, and mostly covered with wood. The summit is elevated several hundred feet above the adjacent valleys; varies in width from two to five miles; is mostly smooth and clear of stones, and answers the description of what has elsewhere been denominated *table land.* The growth of timber is good, and would indicate a soil capable of cultivation, both profitable and agreeable. Portions of the soil are clay, inclined to heaviness; but most of it is of a gravelly or siliceous character. Settlers were, no doubt, attracted thither at the earliest settlement of the State, by its supposed mineral wealth, which seemed to constitute its chief value with the proprietors; for while they sold the lands for a song, a special reservation was made of all mines discovered thereon. This may account for the wretched condition in which we now find it. The soil being considered of only secondary importance, did not receive the proper attention; and thus the habits resulting from this under estimate were formed and perpetuated down to the present day. The agricultural interest seems thus to suffer in all regions where mineral wealth abounds. It has been overridden here, not so much by mining, as by the conversion of the forests into coal for the use of the forges. With two or three exceptions, these have now gone down for want of fuel; but instead of turning to, and depending upon the soil, many of the inhabitants keep up a miserable continuation of the habits in which they were reared—farming some, and carrying charcoal to the city—which, since the Pennsylvania coal beds were made accessible, is almost equal to "carrying coals to New Castle." A four horse team and hand will be gone to New York a week, that he may bring back a paltry return of some $20, out of which must be paid the woodchopper and collier.

The region now presents all the features of a worn out country—old fields—sickly crops—fences out of repair—buildings ditto—and all the other usual moral and physical accompaniments. The soil has become the by-word for barrenness, all the country round, and its occupants a standing reference, when an illustration of the *complete rustic* is needed, in spite of the example of those cultivated New Yorkers and Philadelphians, whose annual visit to the Springs, and consequent rambles after fish, game, and pleasure, around their beautiful lake, upon the mountain summit, and among their fields and forests, by which they are brought in contact with them, one might suppose would induce a better state of things. The old adage, that "example is better than precept," does not seem to hold good in the matter of manners, neither in city nor country.

The people here are very economical in the amount of labor bestowed upon the soil, and would not appear to look for remuneration, so grudgingly is it bestowed, and so slovenly, ill-directed, and misapplied are their exertions. Their shallow and inefficient plowing betrays a fear lest some portion of the subsoil might be disturbed; which a friend just now facetiously observed, had got so close to the surface, that it bids fair to crowd the tillers themselves off the land altogether. The crops can hardly be estimated; and, in some cases, I am not quite sure there are any. As good as I remember seeing the past season, was one of daisy, most luxuriant, self-made, and suffering no interference on the part of the owner. Wheat is seldom sown, for fear the seed might not be forthcoming at the harvest. Rye scarcely yields 10 bushels per acre, and is their only reliance for a winter crop. This unusually favorable season has given better yields of corn than common; but generally this crop shows their unthrifty culture more than any other grain. Twenty bushels is the maximum, and this is seldom attained. Oats is their standing crop, in connection with buckwheat. One early, and one late—seed cheap—plow and sow—no after-culture—and reap. They have what they get, and no expense to pay. Such crops just suit such people. A clover field to afford hay, is a scarce thing, and the meadows yield but a short supply. You will see them in early spring coming over into our county, with teams that show the necessity of the case, after a load of hay or straw, wherewith to sustain their starving stock till the grass season, upon which they are compelled to turn at the earliest day, and thus keep down both stock and pasture.

Now, why is it these things are so? It should not be. The soil is naturally better than one half of that now cultivated in the United States. Corn, rye, and oats can be profitably grown; while for grass crops and grazing it is well adapted. Lime can be had in the valleys on both sides of the mountain, and there are also other means of restoration at hand, were there energy, enterprise, and capital sufficient to apply them. Neither do they lack in facilities for market, having two at their doors, one at the hotels during the boarding season, and another among the forges, colliers, &c., amidst, and a few miles above them. Their access to the city is both quick and easy. A drive of two hours will place them on the bank of the canal, or an early morning start bring them to the Morris railroad, and thus to the city the same day, in season to dispose of their produce.

The difficulty, then, is among themselves. They do not trust to the soil, but look to something else. One of the most prominent of these reliances is the coaling of the wood yet left, for the city market. When this is gone, they must raise the soil, or a portion of them leave it.

Now, Mr. Editor, what can be done in such a place? Call on these men to improve, and they show you empty pockets. Suggest schemes of improvement, and you will be told, "these things cost money, and we hav'n't got it." They must then have some plan of "*going ahead*" that does not cost anything but labor. Did you ever see anybody raise such a piece of land, with nothing but his hands? And if so, give us the manner, and the results. Schemes that require a capital equal to the value of the farm after the thing is done, will not answer. They have been told they might accomplish the desired object by means of the bean culture, and from what little I have seen of it elsewhere, there can be little or no doubt of it. If they would only follow out the suggestions of your article in the third volume of the Agriculturist, upon this subject, they would find themselves started in a new track, with brighter prospects. Chip manure is mentioned as being especially adapted to this crop. Now, on almost any of these farms, enough of this and the like manure could be found for three acres, which would produce a crop worth more than $100, at present prices—an humble beginning, it is true; but could be doubled from year to year, till a flock of sheep could be purchased, and their progress upward would be still more rapid; and I can see nothing to prevent this becoming a wool-growing region, not surpassed by even Vermont itself. Another plan has been tried, which certainly did succeed in one case. Poor land was taken and oats cropped upon it for nine successive years—no stock was allowed to go upon it, but the weeds and second growth fell down—till the tenth year, when a good wheat crop was obtained. But there is much prejudice against this scheme, from the almost universal belief that successive crops of oats poison the land by certain excretions from the roots.

My paper is full, and I must have done. I would not have you believe there are no exceptions among the farmers of Schooley's mountain to these remarks; for there are several, and very commendable ones, considering the circumstances in which they are placed.

A. R. D.

Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J.,
Dec. 12th, 1844.

We passed over the above region in our rambles last summer, and determined at the time to write an article upon the subject; but our excellent correspondent has saved us the necessity of so doing. His suggestions as to the renovation of the soil are excellent. It is one of the finest sheep countries in the north, and in its amenity of climate superior to Vermont; and raising mutton for the New York market would pay extremely well, and, moreover, rapidly renovate the land. Pasturing geese there in large flocks would also be an excellent renovation, and turn poor land to a good account. This is a system little understood in this country, but extensively and profitably practised in England on poor lands. Then let clover and other crops follow; which, with plaster, lime, ashes, charcoal, swamp muck (which we saw in abundance there), and the other manures at hand, would make splendid stock farms of the whole of that beautiful region—for beautiful it really is, naturally. Our first volumes abound with all sorts of information on these subjects, and we can only recommend an attentive perusal of them to those who are desirous of understanding the proper manner of cultivating any kind of soil to be found in the United States.

CULTURE OF TRUFFLES.

TRUFFLES have been the favorite dish of epicures from the beginning of the world to the present day; and yet, strange to say, they are always scarce and high priced, for few know how to raise them, and still fewer have the proper knowledge to prepare them for the table. The royal cooks of France say, that "the truffle improves all it touches;" and happy is the *cuisinier* who can give a taste of its delicacy and flavor to each separate dish which issues from his scientific laboratory! Even the grave and satirical Juvenal writes:

. . . "*Tibi habe frumentum, Alledius inquit;*
O Libye! Disjunge boves, dum tubera mittis."

This we take the liberty of thus freely translating, not doubting that it is the veritable English the gastronomical satirist would have used in our day.

Keep back thy wheat, oh, Egypt! and thy corn,
And thy fat beeves which low at early morn;
But give me truffles, or I die forlorn!

A gay French writer says: "*Quand je mange des truffes je me crois transporté dans un autre monde,*" &c.; but we forget—this is not English, and therefore we translate the lively Gaul for the benefit of our readers, as freely as we have the grave old Roman.

"When I eat truffles I at once think myself transported to another world; for instantly my spirit becomes more gay and more joyous; my blood courses my veins with an indescribable pleasure; an agreeable voluptuousness seizes upon me, and my whole spirit is changed by the delicious symposium. As I continue eating my judgment becomes sound and discreet: my wit sharp and ready; and my imaginings of the most lofty, varied, and beautiful kind. Indeed, a sort of inspiration comes over me, and I feel as if I could readily write an epic poem; address a popular assembly with unsurpassed eloquence; and compose works which for depth of learning, and beauty and brilliancy of style, should astonish the world. Then the agreeable digestion which follows—the delicious sleep—and the ecstatic dreams! Ah, language is too poor to portray these; and all, yea all, are inspired by truffles!"

Truffles or Mushrooms are easily cultivated, and the best method of raising them which we have seen practised in the United States, is detailed in the following obliging communication to us from Mr. Colt, of Paterson:

"You ask me about the cultivation of mushrooms. I have two houses in which I have raised them, one built expressly for the purpose, 50 feet long, 14 wide, 9 high, plastered inside, with a flue from a stove running on the ground through the centre. On the top of the flue are hollow tiles for the purpose of holding water and keeping the room moist. I have two tiers of beds on each side of the house, one over the other, 3 feet apart and 5 feet wide. We first fill each

bed with pure horse dung, with as little straw as possible—say one foot deep; we then put on 3 inches of rich black mould; in this earth we plant the spawn of the mushroom broadcast. That from England comes in blocks like brick. This is broken up into pieces the size of a walnut, and planted about 3 or 4 inches apart. The best time to make the beds is in October and November. Keep the house warm; about 65 degrees, and damp and dark, and cover the beds with hay 3 inches deep. The mushrooms will be ready to pick in about a month, and will continue until August, or longer; but in very warm weather they get covered with bugs. The other house is smaller, and I heat it with a large pile of horse manure, which being kept wet my gardener thinks raises the best mushrooms."

ROSWELL L. COLT.

Paterson, 7th May, 1845.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF GUANO.

MANY of our farmers have been deterred from making use of guano, from an apprehension that the supply might fail, and that so powerful a stimulus would injure the soil, unless the same substance could be annually applied. Erroneous as this last notion is, it will perhaps be more or less entertained, until repeated experiments shall have shown in this country, as in others, that its tendency is permanently invigorating.

The fear that there will not be found an ample supply on the coast of Peru *alone*, for the wants of Europe and the United States, will cease with those who can give credit to an official report made to the Peruvian government in 1842, and published at Lima, under the authority of the Treasury department (*Ministerio de Hacienda*). This report gives the result of a survey made by order of the Peruvian government, of the three islets near Pisco, in latitude about 14° south, called the CHINCHAS, where is found *one* of the *many* deposits of guano, which abound on the coast of Peru and Bolivia, to an extent of 800 miles. The surveyor, after some remarks upon the origin and nature of guano, states, that, from admeasurement, he found the superficial extent of the deposits on these three islets to be 1,554,406 square varas (the vara is computed at 33⅓ inches, English); and the depth to vary according to the irregular surface of the rock upon which it is based; but making liberal allowance for the points of rock rising above the bed of the general mass, he calculates an *average depth* of 60 varas, which gives the sum total of 93,264,360 cubic varas. The report adds, "the cubic vara of guano as found in these deposits weighs more than half a ton; but taking no account of the excess, we have here 46,632,180 TONS, which if extracted at the rate of 50,000 tons per annum, would last more than 900 years; and valued at $50 per ton, amounts to $2,331,609,000, a sum such as no mine has as yet produced."

Making every reasonable allowance for errors of survey, and over estimate of depth, I think here is abundant evidence that Peru, from these islets alone, can supply the world with guano for many generations.

EDWIN BARTLETT.

New York, May 12, 1845.

June is the most growing time for weeds; keep them down well this month.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ISABELLA GRAPE-VINE.

THE Isabella Grape-vine, so celebrated throughout the United States, for its hardiness, vigor of growth, and abundant yield of fruit, it is highly probable, is a hybrid produced by cross fecundation between the vine of Europe and one of our native species. Concerning its origin and history, I am indebted principally to General Joseph Swift, U. S. A., of Geneva, New York, for the following account, which I trust will be no less acceptable in coming from so respectable a source, than in the interest elicited in so valuable a production.

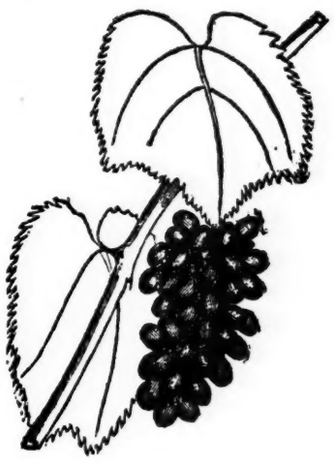


FIG. 51.

It appears that General Smith, of Smithville, North Carolina, in 1808, procured from Dorchester, South Carolina, several roots and cuttings of a hybrid vine, which, it is said, had been originated there by some families of Huguenots, between the Burgundy grape-vine from France, and the native fox grape (*vitis labrusca*) of that vicinity. In the year 1817, a vine produced from these cuttings, was transplanted from Smithville, by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, in honor of whom this variety was named, to the garden then owned by her husband, Colonel George Gibbs, which was situate along the southerly side of Cranberry, between Willow and Columbia streets, in Brooklyn, New York. In 1819, the garden was purchased by General Swift, who very generously distributed roots and cuttings of this vine among his neighbors and others, more especially to the late William Prince, of Flushing, Long Island, by whose efforts it became widely disseminated throughout the Union, and was sent to several countries in Europe, Madeira, &c. The garden has since been divided into lots, and partially occupied by buildings, and the original Isabella vine, after attaining a circumference of more than a foot, was severed to the ground, about the year 1837, in order to make room for the improvements going on at that time. Portions of the parent stock, however, are still growing in great perfection, and annually produce an abundance of fruit. Mr. A. G. Thompson, their present owner, informs me that, in grading the lots on which they stand, it became necessary to raise the surface some two or three feet, and that the original roots are still supposed to remain at that depth in the earth, a conclusive proof of the advantages derived from deep planting in a free and open soil.

D'JAY BROWNE.

New York, May 20, 1845.

Agriculture in Scotland.—No. 8.

Guano and other Manures.—I have never been so fully impressed with the truth of the maxim, that "a demand creates a supply," as in this country during the last twelve months. What was first an opinion, has now become a settled conviction, of the efficacy of guano, nitrate of soda, phosphate of lime, and kindred manures. With this conviction has increased the demand; scarcely any farmer is content without something beside that which he is able to make on his own farm. Of Guano, alone, it is estimated that not less than 200,000 tons will be applied to the soil of this country during the coming season, at an expense of some £1,500,000. There is not a desolate island on the African or South American coast, that will not be visited in quest of this substance, so lately unvalued, and almost unknown.

But while some search foreign lands, others are seeking out long neglected sources of wealth at home. Almost every week brings to this laboratory for analysis, some new varieties of manures. Substances which have been thrown into the nearest stream, or suffered to accumulate in unsightly heaps, are now carefully preserved, their value determined by chemical investigation, and their application eagerly commenced. There is indeed now some danger that the farmers may be deceived and seriously injured by implicitly trusting to the highly colored announcements which meet them at every turn; and not the least benefit of this Chemical Association to the people of Scotland, is, the protection which it has afforded them from imposition; while, on the other hand, it has shown what was really valuable.

Sugar-House Refuse.—A detailed account of the various substances analyzed here with a view of determining their value as manures, would form a most interesting and instructive volume. The refuse of almost every kind of manufactory is now carefully collected, and many of them are of much importance. I have lately examined the refuse of a sugar manufactory in Leith, brought here by a gentleman who supposed that it might be worth saving. According to my analysis its composition was as follows:

Water, - - - - -	46.5
Blood and Saccharine matter -	35.11
Phosphate of Lime, - - -	11.99
Carbonate of Lime, - - -	1.73
Sulphate of Lime, - - -	1.13
Common Salt, - - - -	0.35
Clay and Sand, - - - -	3.16
	99.97

If we consider that blood is one of the most powerful manures known, and that the phosphates are quite indispensable to the growth of our crops, we find that this is a most valuable manure. As it comes from the manufactory, it contains 46.5 pr. ct., or nearly one-half of water; but were it dry, the blood, &c., would amount to 65.62, and the phosphates to 22.61. It would be then scarcely inferior to Guano. Though hitherto little thought of in this country, its worth has been long known in France as a manure for the vines. On the Loire, and in several Departments in the west, it is used largely. About 10,000 tons are annually imported into France; it is sold at 3 francs and upwards per bushel.

I do not know whether this refuse is employed as a manure in the United States; if not, I hope that this may prevent any farther waste of so valuable a substance. (*a*) It may be well to state, that evil effects have sometimes followed its application in a fresh state, owing, no doubt, to some of the organic acids from the sugar. This danger may be obviated by allowing it to remain over one season, or by making it into compost.

Treacle.—In connection with the same subject I analyzed the ash left after evaporating and burning a quantity of inferior sugar-house molasses, called here "treacle," The per centage of ash was 2.89. Below I give its composition, and the quantity of each ingredient in the molasses itself.

Composition of Ash.		Quantities in Molasses.
Gypsum (Sul. of Lime)	5. 37 p. ct.	equal'g in molasses 0. 15 p. ct.
Com. salt & Car. of Soda	71. 44 „	„ 2. 06 „
Phosphate of Lime	4. 61 „	„ 0. 14 „
Lime	4. 92 „	„ 0. 15 „
Magnesia	9. 04 „	„ 0. 26 „
Siliceous matter and clay	3. 22 „	„ 0. 09 „
	98. 60	2. 85

We see, then, that each 100 lbs. of molasses carries off between two and three lbs. of inorganic constituents from the soil. In a series of years this loss, unless repaired, would make itself visible.

Cane Ashes—But there is a far more serious fault than this, which I fear many of our Southern brethren have committed in the waste of the ash of their canes. For their benefit I will annex the analyses of two cane ashes by Mr. Fromberg, first assistant in this Laboratory.

	Ash from Jamaica.	From Tobago.
Potash, - - - - -	0 83 p. ct.	1.25 p. ct.
Soda, - - - - -	0.73 „	1.34 „
Magnesia, - - -	0.18 „	0.88 „
Sulphuric Acid, - - -	0.31 „	1.14 „
Phosphoric Acid, - - -	8.17 „	1.56 „
Carbonic Acid, - - -	2.24 „	8.02 „
Chlorine, - - - -	0.06 „	1.26 „
Lime, in state of Sulphate, -	0 12 „	1.02 „
———— Carbonate, -	1.34 „	8.10 „
———— Phosphate, -	4.54 „	1.97 „
Alumina, - - - -	3.63 „	1.38 „
Protoxide of Iron, - - -	0.68 „	3.75 „
———— Manganese, - -	0.62 „	0.37 „
Silica, with some Silicate of Alumina, - - - - -	75 81 „	65.95 „
	99.26	97.99

This letter has already extended to such a length that I will add little respecting the above. I am sure that no intelligent planter who sees it will ever again throw away his cane-ash, but will carefully return it to the soil to serve as the framework of future plants. The subject has awakened much attention among the West India planters, and they now preserve not only the ash, but every product of the sugar making that was formerly wasted.

JOHN P. NORTON.

Edinburgh, April 1, 1845.

(*a*) It is highly valued in this city, and Mr. Woolsey for one, has made several interesting experiments with it on his farm at Hellegat-Neck. It was found superior to poudrette on corn and other products, and it imparts a deliciousness of flavor to the different kinds of fruits; it is consequently one of the very best kinds of manure for them, and it should be carefully husbanded and used for this purpose.

BONE MANURE.

THE *three* first essentials of oratory, as defined by Demosthenes, were action—action—action. With no greater limitation to his definition than was designed by this celebrated master, we may say, that the first requisite for successful farming is manure; the second is *manure;* the third is *manure.* With these existing naturally in soils, or artificially supplied, everything can be done; without them, nothing. The importance of the subject is my apology for the frequent and urgent calls upon the readers of the Agriculturist for providing this essential groundwork of the farmer. I shall confine myself in the present article almost exclusively to illustrating the effects of the application of bones to poor, clay, pasture lands, as they are detailed in England, and especially in a recent article on the subject, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, by William Palin.

He says, "Perhaps there is no county in England where the pasture lands, particularly the poorer soils, have been so much improved during the last twelve years, as in Cheshire (the best dairy county of the kingdom); and this principally by the application of bone dust. This extraordinary manure has a peculiar effect upon the poor clay land pastures; for on the application of boiled bones, a sudden change takes place in the appearance of the fields, and instead of the carnation-leaved or pink grass, which so much abounds in this kind of land, luxuriant herbage presents itself, consisting of red and white clover, trefoil, and other grasses, of which the cattle are so fond that they eat up almost everything before them; even rushes and thistles are very much weakened, and eventually reduced, by being constantly eaten off by the stock, after the pastures have been bone-dusted."

Again, through a correspondent, he says, "In the winter of 1836, I laid upon a field of 11 acres one ton of boiled bones, crushed small, to the statute acre; the field had not been plowed for a great many years, and produced a coarse, bad grass, which I could only get eaten down during the winter or spring. In 1837 I sowed the field, and had a very good crop, with much red and white clover. In 1838 I had a most extraordinary crop; and perhaps the most extraordinary thing was, that it was an entire mass of wild red clover. I never saw a field of common clover a fuller crop. I continued to mow it for three years longer, and had fair crops, but not very heavy ones. The field was not then under-drained."

Another correspondent says, "I have known many instances where an outlay of £7 or £8 ($35 to $40) per acre for bones had been made, the annual value had been increased 300 per cent.; and although a considerable proportion of the clover and trefoil may disappear after 8 or 10 years, yet an excellent herbage of permanent grasses remains, very superior to what the land originally produced; and, in my opinion, clay land once well boned will never again produce a bad herbage, if kept in pasture. I have known many instances where lands which had been boned upwards of 15 years still retained a considerable proportion of trefoil and clover. Before bones were introduced into the county, farmers made a point of selecting a hardy and inferior description of stock for their clay lands, observing that large well-bred cows did not at all answer on them; but they now find that the best of stock obtain ample support, not only to supply the cheese tub, but also to do justice to their lineage, by retaining, if not improving, their size and symmetry. I have paid nearly £10,000 (near $50,000) for this manure, and the result has in every instance been most satisfactory. I have known many a poor, honest, but half broken-hearted man, raised from poverty to comparative independence; and many a sinking family saved from inevitable ruin, by the help of this wonderful manure. Unquestionably bones act in a very peculiar manner on our Cheshire clay soils, when applied to grass lands, which no doubt arises from the circumstance of our soil containing either less of that matter which counteracts their effects, or possessing in an extraordinary degree those qualities which are favorable, if not essential to their operation." The *rationale* of all this is, that the soil is deficient in the materials afforded by bones, which are all of the first importance for making the greatest quantity and best quality of grass.

A Lancashire agriculturist writes, "Cheshire, it is well known, is a great cheese-making county, and within the last 20 years a vast extent of its pastures have undergone an almost inconceivable amelioration from the application of bone manure. In the year 1838 I inspected a farm of tenacious soil, on which £250 (upwards of $1200) had been expended in bones for the pasture land. At that time, in August, though no stock had been on them during the summer, the herbage on several fields was so scanty, that 20 stones of hay (280 lbs.) could hardly be got from them. The bones used were boiled, that is, stewed in a digester at a high heat for 30 or 40 hours, in which process a large proportion of the gelatinous and oily matters are extracted. The land had been from time immemorial extremely poor. The stock of cows was only seven for a farm of 98 acres. In 1842 the cow stock had been increased to 24, and in the autumn of that year there was a great excess of feed, so that additional stock had to be added to consume it." It may be added, that in this case, as in most of the details of farm management given to the public, there is a lack of *precision in details*, and specific, accurate increase noted, which leaves *the exact amount of improvement* entirely to the conjecture of the reader. We must conclude, in the experiment above given, that only a small part of the above 98 acres was appropriated to the stock.

Mr. Stietch, an excellent farmer, estimates from his own experience, that a first application of one ton of bone manure to an acre of pasture land, will, in many cases, make it of three times its value for productiveness. An extensive observer says he never heard of a single failure of bone dust in that part of the county. On sterile clays, ill covered even with the least nutrition of vegetation, bone manure soon effects a decided change. The hypnum tribes, or mosses, and the *cavex panicea*, or pink grass, soon disappear, and a fine rich sward of the noblest grasses to be seen on the best grass lands takes their place. A piece of land, which, previous to being bone-dusted, scarcely grew any other plant than the cavex, is now a beautiful pasture of *trifolium pratense*, or perennial red clover; cow grass, or *trifolium medium*, perennial; trefoil or *trefolium procambus.*

On many farms, bones do not so much increase the *quantity* as the *quality* of the food grown; and a greater quantity of cheese is frequently produced from

a given quantity of land, rather than an increased weight of grass.

Another occupant says, his stock was scarcely ever seen feeding on any other than the boned land, and it was still so full of feed, that it might be mown to advantage, producing principally cow grass or marl clover, white clover, and perennial trefoil; at the same time the part of the field where the stock would not feed was both bare and thin. Instances occur where bone has been applied on wet land, which had remained undecomposed, and without producing any perceptible effect for many years, when the land had been drained for some months, the coarse herbage began to disappear, and it was soon covered with the finest description of permanent, valuable grasses. The value of bones for most tillage crops, turnips, wheat, &c., is too well known to be here repeated. The above examples will suffice to show the immense advantage clay pastures or grass lands derive from bones.

Much, and it appears to me very stupid controversy, has existed, even among scientific men, as to the comparative value of boiled and raw bones. An analysis of each shows conclusively that the raw are much the more valuable. The analysis of Fourcroy and Vauquelin gives to ox bones, of

Decomposed animal matter, ...	51.0
Phosphate of lime, ...	37.7
Carbonate of lime, ...	10.0
Phosphate of magnesia, ...	1.3
	100.

The analysis of M. Guillott gives, for

Calf bones,	54.0	phos.	lime,	.0	carb.	lime.
Horse do.	67.5	"	"	1.25	"	"
Sheep do.	70.0	"	"	.5	"	"

Yet, notwithstanding the great additional proportion of phosphate of lime, which has been maintained to be the sole fertilizing principle, by many distinguished scientific men, the experience of practical intelligent farmers assigns much the most value to the ox bones, which contain the lesser quantity of the phosphate. It follows conclusively, that the *decomposable animal matter* extracted by digestion or calcination, gives to them the increased value over other bones. The extractive matter, oil and gelatine, principally, is of much value in the arts, and is generally worth much more for this purpose than for the uses of agriculture; and where this is well understood, boiled bones sell for about one-third less than the raw; the former selling now for £3 10*s.* to £3 15*s.*, while the latter are worth £5. The increased value of the raw is further shown by the high price of bone saw-dust, furnished by the bone manufacturers, which, in consequence of its extreme division, gives out all its fertilizing matter immediately to the soil. This sells generally at £8.

The quantity usually put on an acre is 15 to 25 cwt.; though 8 cwt. has produced in some instances surprising effects.

Now, we ought to look with certainty for a profitable application of the above unquestionable facts, by American farmers. We have in this country somewhere, the accumulation of bones produced here for nearly two centuries, and a large addition may be looked for annually hereafter, all of which may be had for the cost of collecting; and surely there are worn-out lands enough in the older States, which require, and would make a grateful return for their application.

R. L. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Feb. 19, 1845.

AURORA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,

AT AURORA, CAYUGA CO., N. Y.

THE late Judge Buel, in one of his public addresses, in speaking of Agricultural Schools, says:—"I pretend not to the spirit of prophecy, yet I venture to predict, that many who now hear me will live to see professional Schools of Agriculture established in our land; to see their utility extolled, and to be induced to consider them the best nurseries for republican virtues, and the surest guaranty for the perpetuity of our liberties. They should be established—they will be established—and the sooner they are established the better for our country."

The undersigned, being satisfied of the great public utility of such institutions, and feeling an ardent desire for their early introduction into our State, have, in order to meet what now seems to be a decided public sentiment in their favor, and call for their establishment, resolved to open such a school, and have already made arrangements therefor.

The Farm upon which the Institute is located, is situated in and directly adjoining the beautiful village of AURORA, on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, in Cayuga county, 16 miles from Auburn, and 12 miles from Cayuga Bridge and the Auburn and Rochester Railroad. The communication is direct with Auburn by stage, and with the railroad by steamboat, in summer. The farm contains 212 acres, in a good state of cultivation. The soil is various; fruit abundant; buildings are good—part nearly new—and very pleasantly situated. The location is considered one of the most desirable of the many beautiful situations on the borders of the lake, commanding an extensive and varied prospect of its waters and the surrounding country, and altogether admirably adapted to the end in view.

It is the intention of the undersigned that this institution shall afford every facility for young men to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Agricultural Science, and their judicious application to practical husbandry; and particularly to afford young men from our large towns the most favorable opportunity for preparing themselves for agricultural pursuits. It is also their purpose to some extent to test, by actual experiment, the correctness of principles in agriculture now received, but not yet well established, and report the same to the public.

The young men will be received into the family of the principal, and be kept under his immediate and constant supervision. Particular regard will be had for their moral culture; and a strict observance of all rules and regulations required.

Terms—$150 a-year, payable quarterly in advance. No pupils under fourteen years of age will be received. Application for admission may be made to the principal, from whom any further information may, on request, be obtained.

CHARLES C. YOUNG, A.M.,
Proprietor and Principal.

For further particulars regarding the above institute, see advertisement. We shall take pleasure in answering any inquiries which may be addressed us

upon the subject. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Young, and can recommend his school to the attention of our friends. Such a thing has been long wanted in this State, and we trust he may meet with that encouragement in its establishment which the paramount interest of the subject demands. His associates in the conduct of the institute, Messrs. Thomas and Thompson, are among our most reputable citizens, and are peculiarly qualified for their stations. No man now living in this State is so well and favorably known in the ranks of agriculture as our estimable and venerable friend, David Thomas, the Visitor and Adviser of the Institute.

FARMING IN ALABAMA.

We have the pleasure to inform our brother farmers in the different sections of our wide-spread country, that in this State, as well as in the south and southwest generally, there has been for some months past a general movement by the cultivators of the soil in favor of an improved state of husbandry. This is manifest from the late agricultural conventions held in Montgomery, Mobile, and Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, and the one recently held in Milledgeville. in the State of Georgia. These meetings must result in much good to the agricultural interests of the country. We need not expect sudden changes. Indeed, it would not be best for the cause of agriculture; but that there is a much greater spirit manifested throughout the southern States at the present, in the improvement of husbandry, than has before existed, cannot be doubted by the most casual observer. So far as it respects our immediate section of country, I have forwarded you the Southern Shield, which gives the published accounts of the meetings of the Barbour County Agricultural Society, and I will take this opportunity to observe, that, as a farmer, I feel under much obligation to the political press, for the interest that appears to be taken by them in the cause of agriculture recently.

I have been much interested by the communications which have appeared from time to time in the American Agriculturist from my brother farmers in different sections of our wide spread country. Your periodical appears to be what its name would indicate, completely an American publication, as I have found in its pages correspondents from Maine to Louisiana. This, being the case, I will give you some small account of the farming operations of 1845, so far as my own farm is concerned; and we must first say that this is a new section of country, a large part of the farms in Barbour County have not produced more than ten crops, and many of them not more than five; secondly, that ours is what may be termed with propriety the cotton growing region, and on most of the large farms on the Chatahoochee river, there is much more than half the land planted in cotton.

My farm has 250 acres of cleared land. It is mostly sandy land, or what is termed pine land. We commenced in the woods, and have made six crops on it, and have now planted the seventh. We sowed last November 60 acres with the common black oats, which have stood the winter well, and will soon be headed out. The business of 1844 was wound up with the year. The month of January was a fine month for business with us, there having been but little rain and but little cold weather. That month was principally taken up in hauling out compost manure, rolling and burning logs, and knocking down cotton stocks. We hauled out 475 cart-loads of 15 bushels to the load, making 7,125 bushels. This manure is a compost of the blue marl and pine straw, of about equal parts of each, with the treading of cattle. We commenced last July to haul in the straw, and hauled in the marl in October. The cattle being about 40 in number, are penned every night the year round. The manure we put on our land in the drill. About half the plantation which is cultivated, is broken on the horizontal plan, and is planted in corn on the drill system; the rows are 6 feet apart, and the stocks 2½ feet apart in the drill. We have 100 acres in corn, 80 in cotton, 60 in oats, 3 in potatoes, and 3 in rice. The whole is now planted, and we are at this time plowing and hoeing out the corn, and putting it to a stand. We intend, should we be spared the next year, to add the sugar cane to our provision crop. We had green peas on the 25th of March, and in our climate we have vegetables the year round of some kind. Thus, my dear sir, I have attempted to throw together a rough sketch of our farming operations away down south. Should you deem them worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to use them as you think best. I have some hope (should nothing take place to prevent) of visiting your city the coming summer, and making an agricultural tour through your section of country.

Alexander McDonald.

Eufaula, Barbour Co., Ala., April 6, 1845.

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We shall be highly pleased to see our respected correspondent in New York, and hope he will make it convenient to attend the State Society show at Utica when he comes on. We observe that Mr. North, senior editor of the South Western Farmer, intends to be there, as well as many other southern gentlemen. We are heartily glad of this, and do assure them that there are few things in the United States better calculated to instruct and interest them as farmers and planters, than the annual shows of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Raising Wheat in New Jersey.—I will suggest the inquiry whether the culture of wheat might not be improved in this and adjoining counties, where the soil is somewhat wet and clayey, by adopting the Canadian mode of summer tilling; plowing light the first time, and the second time running the plow one or two inches below the first, and laying the land off into narrow beds or lands—plowing up and down instead of sideways of any elevation in the ground, and taking care to keep open the furrow between the lands, that the water in fall and spring may be carried off and not left to stand upon and kill the wheat. This is almost the universal practice in Upper Canada, upon moist clay lands, with a thin soil above the clay, where the farms are more noted for good wheat than in any other part of the province. Their new lands produce better and more wheat after a few plowings, and several crops have been taken off. The first crops the straw has too rank a growth.

Essex Co., N. J. E. P.

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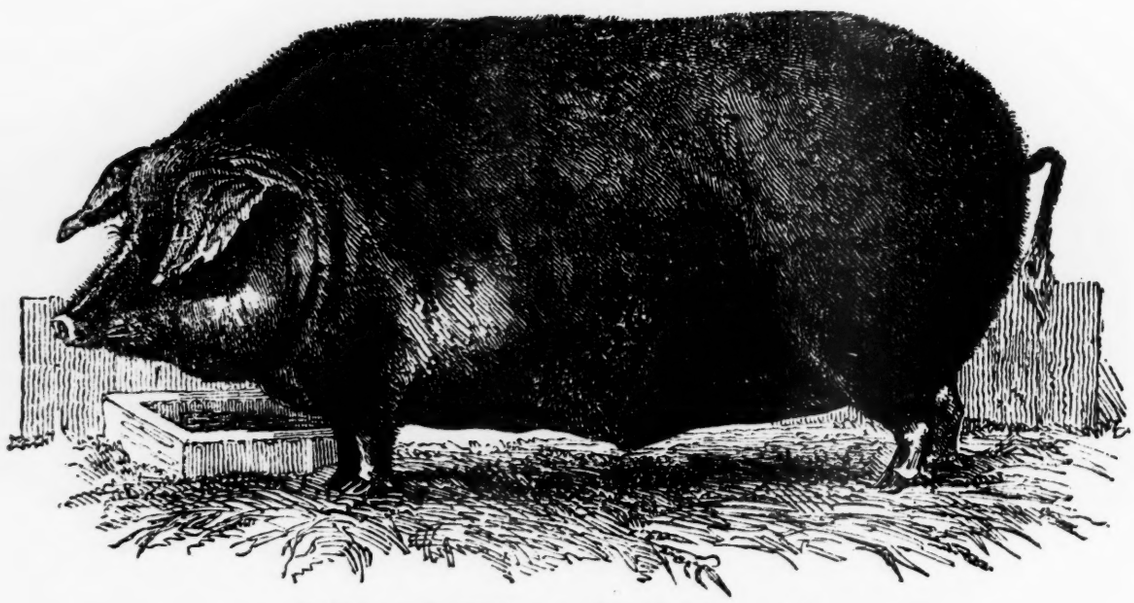
Clayey soils are universally plowed in the above manner in this State and the West. It is called "laying the ground up into lands." Subsoil plowing would be a great additional advantage.

A GRADE BERKSHIRE.

I forward you for insertion the portrait, weight, and dimensions of a valuable Berkshire hog killed by me on the 13th day of January last, which portrait was taken the same day by Mr. T. R. Brooks, of Little Falls, civil engineer. It is very faithful, and like life, and I would cheerfully recommend Mr. B. to the attention of the stock-breeders of this State as a promising artist.

This hog was kept on grass alone through the summer months, castrated the last of June, shut up to fat the 9th of October, and weighed when dressed, nett 721 lbs. His dimensions were as follows:—from the end of his nose to the end of his ham, 6 feet 7¾ inches; girth around the heart close to the fore leg, 6 feet 8 inches; around the middle, 6 feet 10½ inches; around the flank, 6 feet 6 inches; height,

BLACK HAWK.—FIG. 52.



Bred by Z. B. Wakeman, Esq., Herkimer, N. Y.

2 feet 11 inches. He had no extra keep whatever. His feed for a few days over a month before he was put up to fat, was principally boiled pumpkins and potatoes, mixed with sour milk, and no meal; and after being shut up to fat it was for the most part dry corn. He was judged to gain 3 lbs. per day, from the time he was put up till the day he was killed. If he had been castrated in the spring, and kept on meal all summer as many farmers keep their hogs, he would have weighed at least 850 or 900 lbs. It has been said by some that this hog was not Berkshire, because he was so large, and for that reason I will give a brief history of him in order that your readers may see what improvements may be made by perseverance.

This hog was the seventh cross on the native or common stock from Berkshire boars, breeding from young sows, paying particular attention to size, length of body, and the general fine points as a breeder, and never was bred the least way connected to my knowledge. Observing these rules, your readers will see at once by looking at the above portrait, what improvements can be made on our common stock if we felt disposed. It is astonishing how indifferent farmers are about improving their stock in this way; it costs but a trifle in comparison to what it does to buy blooded animals. I know farmers of my own acquaintance, if they felt disposed, could drive their cows to good Durham bulls; their ewes to splendid South-down bucks; and their sows to fine Berkshire boars; but will they do it? No; yet if they could make all these improvements for nothing, or get their sheep to your bucks in the night (like a certain individual in my acquaintance), they would do it; and then if they want full-blood animals they would be much as the old Dutchman was, who drove a sow of the genuine Landpike breed to a fine Berkshire boar, for the purpose of getting some full-blood pigs; for he said his sow was Berkshire, because she was *black*, and because his pigs were not full-blood, or as good as the boar, that was the first and last of his improvements, so away went the dollar. Now, Mr. Allen, these are *facts*; and when farmers commence with such animals as the old Dutchman's sow was, they want to follow it up at least 5 or 8 years, to make any decided improvements; and then they want to understand all the necessary rules of breeding, which they may learn by reading some books on the subject.

Speaking of the rules of breeding, puts me in mind of an anecdote I heard not long since, which is a *new* idea in the art of breeding. It is this:—an old Dutchman had a small flock of sheep, and the time had come when a buck should be with them. Well, he went to the owner of him, and what to do he did not know. As for hiring or buying a buck that was out of the question. But his good wife was very anxious that they should be increasing their flock, even if the wool was not quite as good; "for," said she, "we got good many big galls, and dey can spin de wool so well as can be." So the old Dutchman calls up his son Hanst, and says to him; "Hanst, you must go and put de boar long mid de sheeps, as pig's wool be betters than no wools at all." So Hanst goes and gets de boar and puts him mid de sheeps.

Now this no doubt improved the *hog's* wool; but

whether it improved the *sheep's* wool I am not able to say. Z. B. WAKEMAN.

Herkimer, March 3, 1845.

We forgot one thing about the above cut, and that was to direct the artist to give the boar's tail the proper Berkshire quirl. However, our readers can easily supply this omission with a little imagination. The breeding does Mr. Wakeman great credit, and shows his brother farmers how much can be done with small means. In color, general shape, &c., Black Hawk looks like a thorough bred. Put a fine prick or forward ear on to him, and finer, softer hair, and he would be quite perfect. We think the portrait life-like, and *hog all over*, and have not a doubt if Mr. Brooks would devote himself to animal painting and drawing he would excel; for the above is certainly indicative of considerable genius in that line.

STALLS OF MR. PELL.

The annexed is a perspective view of two stalls in the stables of R. L. Pell, Esq., of Pelham, N. Y., which we think very complete. The only alterations that we can suggest for the better, would be to have the upright posts of the divisions, *j*, *j*, fastened strongly by a tenon to the beam overhead, and then let the division sides be cut down slanting to the floor, commencing the slant about 4 feet from the manger, so that the horse or ox could not injure its hock bones or quarters against the planking. The slant should not be so short as to allow the animal an opportunity of kicking over it against others in the adjacent stalls to their injury.

a, Hay-loft. Behind the hoppers *b*, *b*, are holes in the floor through which the hay is put down into the racks *e*, *e*, *e*.

b, *b*, Hoppers.

c, Floor-beam.

d, *d*, Conductors which lead from the hoppers to the manger. Close behind *b*, *b*, are the grain-bins, so that in feeding the horses, it is only necessary to take the requisite quantity of oats from them, and pour into the hoppers. The groom will thus feed a large number of horses in a short time without the necessity of leaving the hay-loft.

e, *e*, *e*, Hay-racks, with oak rollers 4 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, standing perpendicularly 3 feet from the wall. They have round gudgeons at each end fitted into round holes in the bottom and top pieces of the rack. As the horse pulls on the hay to eat it these rollers revolve easily, and he thus gets just what he wants. The bottoms of the racks are latticed, so that the hay-seeds can fall below into the seed-box *f*.

f, Seed-box.

g, Door of seed-box to empty it of the hay-seed.

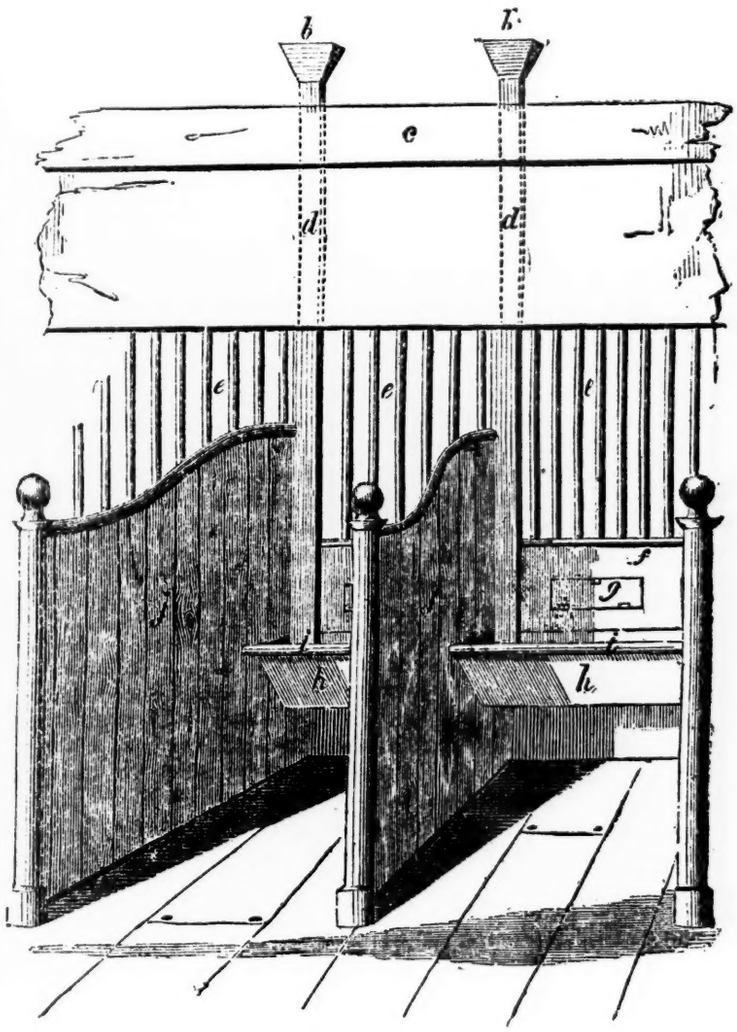


FIG. 53.

h, *h*, Trough running the whole length of the stalls.

i, *i*, Oak rollers over the edges of the troughs, 3 inches in diameter. The horse will not gnaw this; for the moment he attempts to take hold of it with his teeth, it revolves, and he cannot hold it.

j, *j*, Stall divisions 5 feet wide. The posts at the end of these are of turned oak.

PLOWS OF RUGGLES, NOURSE, & MASON—We are of opinion that we cannot do our agricultural friends a greater favor, than occasionally publishing the voluntary and unbiassed opinions of gentlemen in different parts of the United States, on the merits of these plows. Mr. Shepherd, of Tallahassee, Florida, thus writes us: "I shall soon order more of your valuable plows, which I think decidedly the *very best and cheapest* I have ever used."

Mr. Steele, of Dayton, Ohio, says, "I have compared the Eagle plow you sent me with the best in use here, and find it vastly snperior to any of them."

Mr. Townsend, of New Haven, Connecticut, writes: "The Eagle plow I had of you is the best I know. My Scotch plowman says, after using it five or six days, that it is the best he has ever seen in this country; and my Yankee plowman, who has been between the handles of all sorts of plows most of his

life adds, that it beats all the things to turn up and over the sod, that he ever took hold of."

UNDER DRAINING AND SUBSOILING IN GEORGIA.

I HAVE under drained 60 acres, that is, sunk a drain at every hundred feet, 3 feet deep, filling the first 18 inches with bushes, and the remainder with the soil to the surface. At the commencement of this process we made our drains two feet wide, and three feet deep: and to finish the whole, cost three days' labor upon each hundred and five feet. In the course of my operation, and by procuring very narrow hoes, 4 inches wide, and making the first foot of the drain a foot wide, and the 2 lower feet 6 to 4 inches, we accomplished 315 feet with two days' labor. If I live, I propose the next year to divide that space by another drain; during the third year, the intermediate space is again to be divided. Thus with 2 days' labor the first year, and 2 the second year, and 4 the third year—8 days in all to three-quarters of an acre—or in round numbers 10 days per acre, our lands will be underdrained at every 25 feet. Sir John Sinclair says, drains filled with bushes, covered with sods, and then filled up with earth, stand in Scotland from 15 to 25 years. In Scotland these underdrains of wood may be costly; but in our woody country no material is so cheap and so abundant; and to adapt your end to your means is the first law of philosophy, in every country, and upon every subject.

I have subsoiled 170 acres of land; that is, between our ridges in the hollows, which I suppose to be about four inches below the general level, I run the Eagle plow right and left, turning up the furrow 6 inches deeper, in the hollow produced by these two furrows. I then run the subsoil plow I suppose about 8 inches deeper, thus reaching 4, 6, and 8 inches—in the whole, 18 inches below the general surface, and, as I hope, mingling the mineral substances that were below, or have been carried there by the operation of culture and heavy floodings, with the vegetable matter of the surface soil. Again, the next year I propose to repeat the same operation, on the intermediate spaces, and thus mingle the soils 18 inches deep, generally over the field. The lands will then be left for 3 years, and with alternate culture and such manuring as we may give, I hope our lands, and consequently our crops may improve. The result of these operations will be communicated to you as soon as they distinctly make themselves known.

THOMAS SPALDING.

Sapelo Island, April 24, 1845.

PACKING PROVISIONS FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.—Mr. Rotch, writing us from London, says:

The early attention you asked of your readers to the English mode of putting up provisions, begins already to manifest itself in the very improved manner in which they are now brought to this market, and the improved prices they command. It is no small encouragement to know that Herkimer and some other of our dairy counties are successfully competing with Cheshire and Gloucestershire in the London market, in the very article of cheese, for which the latter have been so long famous!

Bacon for the London market must not be enveloped, as for the country consumption, with a thick coat of fat; on the contrary, it should have but little fat, and its muscle or lean parts must be well marbled with it. However, as yet, bacon is not cured to any extent in the northern States. Tongues have been sent here, but have been so badly trimmed, so bloody, and so slovenly put up, that they did not sell for more than half price. Properly put up, and they would have sold from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* apiece; for here they are sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*, when cured as they should be.

CREAM HILL SCHOOL.

THIS school has recently been commenced at West Cornwall, Conn., with flattering prospects. Mr. T. S. Gold, one of the principals, called upon us the past month, with the following explanation in regard to it.

The plan of this institution is to receive a select and limited number of pupils, under the superintendence of well qualified teachers, to be fitted for college, or any of the useful pursuits of life. This school embraces two important departments of instruction. *First*, Thorough attention to the various elementary classical and scientific branches taught at the best academic institutions. *Second*, Both scientific and practical instruction in agriculture and horticulture, embracing the most approved method of tillage, rearing of stock, cultivation of trees, the laying out of grounds, ornamental gardening, chemical analysis of soils, composts, &c. A portion of each day will be allotted to these objects, so that the pupil may become a scientific and practical farmer.

The farm containing two hundred acres, with convenient buildings, situated on Cream Hill, surrounded by a picturesque country scenery, furnishes a location unrivalled for healthfulness, and freedom from any immoral tendencies, and peculiarly fitted for such an institution. The Housatonic railroad affords daily access to New York. The students will become members of the family of the instructors. A parental supervision will at all times be exercised over each individual. All will be treated with kindness, and every attention rendered, with affectionate regard to health, deportment, and morals. The institution will be conducted by SAMUEL W. GOLD, THEODORE S. GOLD, and THOMAS R. DUTTON.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—There is great want of architectural taste and economy of arrangement, in every part of the country. Those who can only build at the least possible expense have no need to consult appearances; but there are those who build with reference both to economy and taste, and for the benefit of such I take the liberty to ask you, or some of your able contributors, for a plan of a respectable dwelling, with suitable out-houses and garden for an ordinary sized family, near a thriving village—such as may not cost altogether over $2,000 or $2,500. It is to be situated on a slight elevation, with five acres of land attached. There are many houses of this description, built every year in such situations, which are taken in a great measure as models, as far as is consistent, for farm-houses in the country around, and thus we see a kind of sameness in buildings through the country, particularly at the west. A plan or description of such buildings as I have attempted to describe, in your next number, would oblige A RECENT SUBSCRIBER.

Ohio, April 5, 1845.

THE GEDDES HARROW.

HEREWITH we send a cut of a harrow now much used in this section. It was invented by Mr. George Geddes, of Tyler, N. Y. We have made some improvements in it, such as to confine each tooth with a screw nut and washer, tapering the tennon of the tooth through the timber, which does away with all liability to become loose. We have also given it a superior finish. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Worcester, Mass., April 26, 1845.

In addition to the above we have received the following letter on the same subject, and shall probably give a cut hereafter illustrating the improvements spoken of by Mr. Mason.

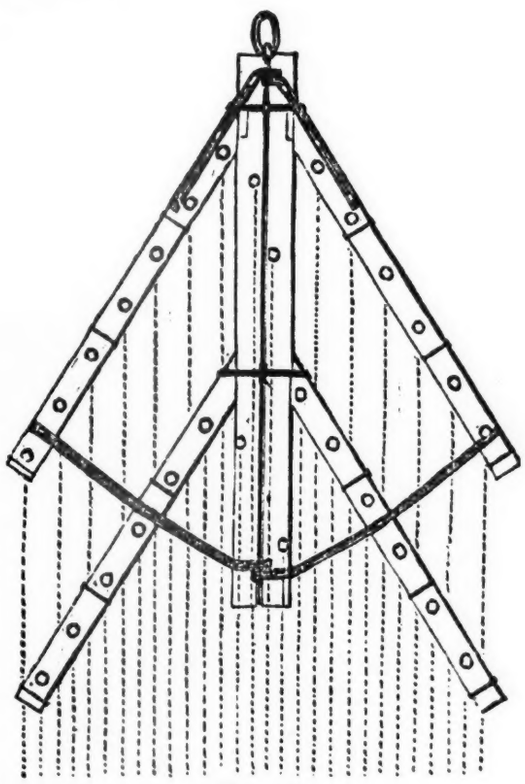


FIG. 54.

I am now residing with Mr. John Wilkinson, on the Wilkinson Farm, Union Vale, Dutchess Co. I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. W.'s harrow, which is an improvement on the joint harrow invented by Mr. Geo. Geddes, of Tyler. It was exhibited at the last State show, where it took the premium, and was pronounced by all who saw it to be superior to anything of the kind which had ever been offered to the public. The advantages which Mr. W.'s harrow have over Mr. G.'s are these: Mr. W.'s has very ingeniously arranged handles for lighting it up when clogged; it has round iron teeth instead of square ones; with a pair of draught clevies, so arranged as to elevate the draught some 4 inches above the level of the frame of the harrow, which so applies the propelling power that the team may be attached as close as they can walk, and it still works level, and is decidedly the best I have ever seen; it also differs from Mr. G.'s in one other particular, which is, that the pieces of the frame in which the teeth are inserted, are placed so as to form a less acute angle with the centre timbers, which, Mr. W. says, renders it much less liable to clog, and the same weight or dimensions of material will make an implement that will spread over about one eighth more surface.

Should any person desire a harrow of this construction, by addressing a letter, post-paid, enclosing $12, to John Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., a harrow made in the best manner, and of the best materials, will be forwarded to any place at the risk of the purchaser. T. M. MASON.

WESTERN CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

IN this month, corn, which was planted in March, in rich ground, will attain the height of eight to twelve feet, if the season shall have been favorable. During this rapid growth of corn, the plows should be kept steadily running. It should be plowed during this month at least *three times*. If it can be gone over *four times*, during the month, it will be the better for it. If the land shall have been lying in grass for some years, the plowing of corn every ten or twelve days will do very well. But if it be a stiff soil, and liable to bake, it should be plowed once a week, or as nearly so as practicable. In the more southern latitudes, in general, early planted corn will need no plowing after the first of July, if the season has been tolerably favorable, and the corn carefully cultivated. But in more northern latitudes, say above 39°, or where the corn has been planted late, it will be proper to continue plowing to a later period, according to circumstances.

In the latter part of this month, clover meadows, and those composed of a mixture of clover and salem, or orchard grass (*dactylis glomerata*), should be cut. This operation should be performed by the hands not engaged in plowing, and should be completed before the time for harvest arrives. All other work, which is necessary to be performed before harvest, should be diligently attended to during this month; and especially the garden should be cleaned out, and put in the best possible order; the hay hauled to the mow, or put in stack; and everything else done which would interfere with the operation of cutting and securing the grain harvest.

In this month such of the cows should be put to the bull as it is desired should have early calves. But it is always prudent to reserve a proper number till October or November, so that they may have calves in the fall, and thus make good milkers for the winter. At least this is *necessary*, where milk-maids understand *the art of turning cows dry in six months* after they shall have calved. But this practice may be dispensed with, if the milk-maids understand the art of keeping cows *to their milk*, till near the time of calving.

During this month mullins and thistles bloom, and should be carefully cut, *close to the ground*, before any part of the seed ripens sufficiently to vegetate. If not cut very low, they will branch out, and grow up to seed. As they will not again grow from the root the next year, all that are thus cut will be destroyed. But the cutting must be repeated every year, until all the seed in the ground shall have been exhausted; and even longer, if you shall have any *kind neighbors*, who will *gratuitously* raise seed for your benefit. A. BEATTY.

Prospect Hill, Ky.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the rooms of the Historical Society, on Monday evening, the 5th May.

Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, at 8 P.M., took the chair, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved of, various donations were received, the most interesting of which were, 1st, a fossil penguin, found among the guano at Ichaboe, at a distance of 25 feet below the present surface of the soil; 2d, a collection of plants grown by Mr. Pell since the 19th of April last, which had been subjected to a galvanic action, among which were a tomato plant 36 inches in height, a species of climbing vine 72 inches high, and a plant of tobacco and cotton about 18 inches each—these plants were healthy and flourishing; 3d, a specimen of wheat grown upon glass without soil, and covered only by straw. Various rare seeds, &c., were also presented.

Communications were received from Messrs. E. D. Hurlbut & Co., and E. K. Collins, Esq., enclosing analyses of African guano, which were ordered to be placed upon record.

A letter was read from Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Sapelo Island, Georgia, accepting the appointment as one of the Counsellors of the Association.

A Report was received from the Executive Committee, recommending a change of the time of meeting of the Association, from the 1st Monday to the 1st Wednesday of each month.

Lieut. Col. Reed, Governor of the Island of Bermuda, was appointed a Counsellor of the Institution; also R. M. Paterson, M.D., of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia.

A communication was received from Major Le Compte, stating that on examination it appeared that the insect so injurious to wheat, various individuals of which he had examined, was the *Collondria Cronoria, or Curculio* of Pliny—not the *Collondria Orisa*, or weevil.

A communication was read by Mr. D'Jay Browne, on the history of the Isabella grape—see page 170 of this number.

Prof. Loomis explained a long and elaborate theory of storms, as elucidated by a violent one which passed over the United States early in February, in the year 1842. This theory was illustrated by a number of diagrams, containing a collection of meteorological observations obtained from almost every part of the United States, in consequence of a determination previously made to investigate, as far as possible, this most important subject. From these data Professor Loomis inferred, first, that violent and extended storms rarely have a single centre, but are a conglomeration of various minor *vortices;* that there is a gradual depression of the barometer towards the centre or node of each of these *vortices*, and that the tendency of the wind throughout the whole expanse covered by this storm was, as is usually the case in the United States, from the south to the north. From the above isolated facts, the learned gentleman inferred that it was possible to prognosticate storms, by means of a connected and carefully collated series of meteorological observations, a beginning toward which had been made in those now taken, according to law, at all the academies of this State. This communication was received with the most marked approbation.

Mr. Stevens made a communication in reference to cattle and beef. His first proposition was that there should be enacted sanatory regulations by our public authorities, with a view to prevent the slaughter of unhealthy animals for beef, and the sale of the beef of unhealthy animals. He mentioned that large numbers of the cattle of the West, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, had diseased livers. Vast numbers of these diseased cattle are slaughtered annually. Of northern cattle he remarked few had diseased livers, perhaps not more than one in fifty. And livers are not the only parts diseased. Many cattle are *scrofulous*. The health of all, and of those in large cities, especially, demands that none but the meat of healthy animals should be eaten. But those who purchase have no knowledge by which to be guided. Therefore, persons should be appointed by our public authorities to view all animals before sale to the butchers; and after sale; and the carcass and especially the intestines and viscera after death; with power to prohibit the *exposure* to sale, and *sale* of cattle or other animals that show disease before death; and the exposure to sale and the sale of carcasses of diseased cattle after slaughter. He also embraced in his remarks the qualities of beef; the value of different cuts; the proper method of cooking, and the chemical condition of meats as affected by different modes of cooking.

Some conversation then took place, relative to the subjection of plants to galvanic action, and the most convenient mode of applying the galvanic electricity. Dr. Gardner stated, that intelligence had been received from Europe, giving an account of the introduction into the Parisian markets of vegetables fully a month earlier than usual, and of the application for incorporation in England of various companies which contemplate the establishment of large market gardens. A committee to consist of three persons, viz., Mr. Pell, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Doremus, was appointed to consider and report on this interesting subject.

A resolution was offered and passed relative to the communication of Professor Loomis, and proposing the nomination of a committee to procure an appropriation from the State for meteorological observation.

The following Resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association offer a premium of $50, for a series of investigations into the nature and origin of the disease of the potatoe, to be made under the conditions imposed by the Executive Committee. These conditions have been made public in the daily papers, and may be seen on application to the Secretary.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC FOR 1846.—This highly valuable and indispensable little work is just issued from the press of Saxton & Miles, and may be had of the booksellers generally. It comprises 32 pages, handsomely embellished with numerous wood-cuts, and is full of useful matter for the farmer and his family. There are different editions with various sets of tables and monthly calendars, to suit the different latitudes of the Union. The story of Thrifty and Unthrifty is capital, and shows the farmer in the most agreeable manner the difference between good and bad management. Price very cheap, only $13 per thousand—less than one-and-a half cents each! Every farmer will be completely lost if he does not possess this valuable work.

Ladies' Department.

SWEETMEATS AND PRESERVES.

BY MRS. AFFLECK.

I PERCEIVE that you propose adding to the already well-arranged pages of the Agriculturist, a Ladies' Department. As I think the plan a good one, I have prevailed upon my better half to write out for you, at length, her methods of making some sorts of sweetmeats. I presume you are aware that the ladies of the South are justly celebrated as most excellent housekeepers; and that in *this* department they are particularly so. At some of our fairs (beg pardon, *shows*) the most beautiful assortments of sweetmeats have been exhibited. And whenever and wherever Mrs. A. has shown jellies and brandied peaches, &c., she has carried the premiums. I mention this that you and your readers may know how to value the following directions. T. A.

Directions for making Sweetmeats.—These directions are intended for the making of those sweetmeats, alone, of the richest and finest quality, requiring the very best, and perhaps the most expensive materials. When so made, and as late in the summer as the ripening of the fruits will admit of, and kept in a cool dry place, they may be preserved through the hottest summers even of the South—otherwise there is danger of their undergoing an acetous fermentation. The *requisites* for those intending to follow these directions are, a kettle or kettles, a furnace, tin skimmer, steel balance or beam and scales, a supply of good hickory or oak ashes, and of charcoal. When any of these are *borrowed*, there is danger of the preserves not keeping!

Peaches.—The best peaches for sweetmeats are clingstones, such as are of a pure white or yellow color *to the stone.* Those having any admixture of red are unfit for the purpose, as they will not keep. The late Newington is an excellent variety. The fruit when not yet *fully ripe*, certainly not *soft*, must be picked by hand, so as to avoid all bruises. Having prepared a kettle of *very strong* lye, which is kept at boiling heat on the furnace, a sufficient number of peaches to cover the surface is dropped into it, and there allowed to remain until the *outer surface* skin begins to break, which, if the lye is sufficiently strong, will require *but a few moments.* They are then taken out—some one being ready to take them up, one at a time, and rub off the downy scurf with a coarse rough cloth. When this is well done, the skin of the fruit will resemble that of the nectarine in smoothness. As they are thus cleaned (rubbed) they are *at once* dropped into cold water to prevent the discoloring effect of the lye. They are now carefully sorted; the most perfect, and *those with the skin unbroken*, are put aside for the brandied preserve; those for which slight specks may have been cut, or which may be otherwise imperfect, will do for the simple preserves. In order that those last may suffer no damage, whilst the others are in process of making, they are packed away with alternate layers of crushed lump sugar, in the proportion of 4 lbs. of sugar to 5 lbs. of fruit. They may remain thus for twelve hours if necessary.

The fruit selected for the brandied preserve is now weighed. Take, say, 15 lbs. of crushed lump or loaf sugar, to which add water sufficient to dissolve it; beat up the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, which, with the shells broken up, add to the syrup. Let the syrup now boil freely for five minutes, carefully skimming off the froth that will rise; then strain through a linen napkin. This syrup, now perfectly clear and free from all impurities, is sufficient in which to boil 40 lbs. of peaches. Enough are put in the kettle, at a time, to cover the surface, and there kept at a steady boil for fifteen minutes, each boiling being spread on a dish to cool, until all are boiled. The syrup in which the peaches are thus boiled, extracts so much of the juice of the fruit, that it will not answer to put them away in. But with the addition of a small quantity of spirit, it makes the richest cordial imaginable—a pure *eau de pêche*, richer far than the *eau de noyau.* A fresh syrup is now prepared, in the same manner as before described, of the very best loaf sugar, in the proportion of two pounds of fruit to one of sugar. To this syrup is added a colorless spirit, in the proportion of one measure of the latter to two of the former. The best spirit for this purpose is *pure Spanish brandy*, which may occasionally be had as colorless as water, and is at the same time mild. Peach brandy, and Scotch and Irish whisky, are supposed to be too fiery. Fill the jars two-thirds with peaches, then fill up with this mixture. The jars must stand some four or five days unsealed that more spirit may be added if the fruit rises to the top, which is a proof that the syrup has become too much weakened from the extracted juice of the fruit. They should not be used until about Christmas. This sweetmeat is certainly not strictly temperance in its constituents; but although neither wine nor brandy is used in Ingleside in any other shape, so truly delicious is this preserve, that I have always pleaded for its use being continued. That you may also have an opportunity of judging of its excellence, Mrs. A. forwards you a small jar *via* New Orleans.

Peach Preserves.—The fruit put away for this purpose has yielded sufficient of its juice to the sugar in which it was packed to dissolve nearly all of it. Take out the peaches, and to the syrup add a small quantity of water; clarify and strain as before. Then add the fruit; boil moderately and steadily from two to two and a half hours, according to the size of the fruit—when done, they will be transparent. If free-stones are used, an incision is made on one side of the fruit, when the stones boil out in the syrup and are removed. Large cling-stones may be used, even if very acid, which they will be if red at the stone; they are cut in two, the stone taken out, and the fruit dropped in lime-water and allowed to remain about an hour, to neutralize the acidity and give firmness.—Peach marmalade does not keep well in this climate.

Plum Jelly.—The best fruit for jelly is our wild plum, far surpassing any other variety of plum, and even the red currant, so prized at the north. The fruit is gathered before it is fully ripe—when it has got its color, but is yet hard. When picked over, and washed clean, the kettle is filled with them, and water added until it appears at the surface, scarcely covering the fruit. They are boiled until the skin cracks; then carefully taken out and the whole put into a flannel bag, where they are left to drip until all the juice is had without crushing or squeezing the plums any more than can be helped. Prepare a

quantity of syrup, as before directed, *very clear and rich*. Put in a six gallon kettle about a quart of syrup and plum juice, in the proportion of two measures of syrup to one of juice—in this the taste and judgment of the person making must be used, to determine the proportion. Have a clear charcoal fire in the furnace, on which place the kettle; allow the mixture to boil briskly for about fifteen minutes—the best guide in this is a little experience. The great secret in making jelly, to have it perfectly clear and firm, is to boil a small quantity at a time, so that it may be done quickly. If boiled long, as must be the case when the quantity is great, the color must darken.

The plum here spoken of is a native of the South; and not, I presume, peculiar to this part of it; although I have never, in all my peregrinations, seen it elsewhere. The fruit has a singular dark red color, with a whitish bloom; larger than the damson; flesh coarse-grained, firm even to hardness, and excessively sour; skin tough and astringent; ripens in August; some trees retaining their fruit until after frost. The tree is of vigorous growth, and makes an excellent stock for working other sorts on. It is most commonly found in old pastures. I presume it is allied to Kenrick's Canada plum, though not at all to any of our delicious varieties of the Chickasaw plum.

Plum Marmalade.—Take the plums from which the juice has dripped for making jelly, and add them to a syrup, made as before, in the proportion of one part of sugar to two of plums. Boil an hour, until the syrup and pulp become one stiffish mass; then strain through a colander. Put the strained pulp again in the kettle, and boil until thoroughly done, stirring with a paddle all the while, and you will have a fine marmalade. The residue, left in the colander, is spread on shallow dishes and dried in the sun, then packed away in jars for making tarts.

Ingleside, Adams Co., Miss., Jan. 17, 1845.

PRESERVING FRESH MEAT.—We gave a very good article on this subject in our last, and now add another. But, first, animals should be properly butchered, or it is of no use to attempt to keep the meat. They must fast at least one day in the winter, and double that time in the summer, before being killed; for when not tolerably clear of food the flesh will almost immediately spoil in hot weather. As soon as the meat comes into the house let it be carefully examined and wiped, and if it has been blown by flies, that part must be cut off and thrown away. It should then be kept covered with a cloth, first scattering a mixture of salt with pepper, or ginger, or mustard, or any spices over it inimical to the fly. Now put it into the ice-house, the well, in the cellar, or a wire sieve, hung up in as cool, dry, and windy a place as can be found. Pieces of charcoal, or a complete envelope of it, is a very good method to preserve fresh meat.

ECONOMICAL MODE OF CUTTING CAULIFLOWERS.—Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, of the size of a gooseberry, and all the leaves: second, and even third heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks.

Boys' Department.

ANOTHER GREAT EGG LAYING STORY.—You will see, boys, that we are now getting on *very swimmingly*, as the Polar Bear said, when he mounted a huge floating iceberg to breakfast on a seal he had just entrapped with his huge claws; for what between eggs and poultry, and other important matters monthly discussed in your department of the Agriculturist, we doubt whether there is so improving a set of boys in the country, as those who regularly con our journal; and if some of them don't turn out Governors and Presidents one of these days, and give credit to these pages for a part of their greatness, then all is, we shall be most egregiously mistaken. Now for the egg story.

Rahway, N. J., April 19, 1845.

For the benefit of the Boys' Department, I herewith send you a copy of my poultry account for 1844, as a match (and rather more) to that of my friend Carpenter's of Poughkeepsie, which appeared in your February number. I give it as it stands on my book. The *form* may be of service to some of your young readers. I would say, that there is no estimate or guess about it; all the details are matters of actual measurement and daily record.

Cr.

3063	Eggs used or sold, at 1 c.	$30.63
26	Turkeys, ditto, 216 lbs. at 8 c.	17.28
20	Chickens, ditto, at 25 and 31 c.	6.06
4	Geese, ditto, 51 lbs., at 5 c.	2.55
10	lbs. do. Feathers, at 75 c.	7.50
		$64.02
	Add valuation, Dec. 31, 1844, viz.:—	
44	Hens and 6 Cocks, at 25 c.	$12.50
6	Turkeys, at 62½ c.	3.75
4	Geese, at 62½ c.	2.50
		18.75
		$82.77

Dr.

	Valuation, Jan. 1, 1844, viz.:—	
28	Hens and 3 Cocks, at 25 c.	$7.75
16	Turkeys, at 62½ c.	10.00
1	Pair Geese purchased,	1.75
35½	Bushels Corn consumed, at 50c.	17.75
		37.25
	Profit,	$45.52

The Manure.—Respecting the value of this last item, I intend trying some comparative experiments during the present summer, the results of which will be at your service. I should state in my account that 3 hens were killed by accident early in the spring. The hens have comfortable quarters with corn and water always by them. L.

BE KIND TO THE BIRDS.—It has been ascertained that a pair of little sparrows, with young to maintain, will destroy 3,360 caterpillars per week. We have no doubt that the birds of every country town destroy tons of insects, which, if left to grow to maturity, would devour all our grain, roots, and grass crops, and ultimately make a famine in the land. Consider, then, that birds are among your best friends, and that they should be cherished and protected, instead of stoned, shot at, and tormented in various ways.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steam-packet Britannia, we have our European journals to the 4th of May.

MARKETS.—*Ashes* neglected and consumption falling off. *Cotton* has advanced ⅛ to ¼d. per lb., and a large business was done in it. It is considered, however, a mere speculative movement, in consequence of the Oregon question, and that prices will recede again. Stock on hand 860,000 bales, against 656,000 same time last year. *Flour* was depressed and as dull as ever. In American Provisions large transactions were daily taking place. *Beef* and *Pork* have both advanced. *Cheese* and *Lard* brisk, and a limited supply on hand. *Butter* has declined. *Flax* was rising. *Hides* little inquiry. *Tallow* the same. *Seeds* had fallen. *Tobacco* unchanged. *Turpentine* a small advance.

Money was more in demand, though unaccompanied by any advance in the rate of interest.

American Stocks, no transactions, on account of the Oregon war bubble, which deserves to be laughed at by every sensible man on both sides of the water.

Business Generally very good.

The Weather had changed from very dry to showery, and was highly favorable to the spring crops when the Britannia sailed.

Prince Albert is expected to lay the foundation-stone of the agricultural college at Cirencester.

Extraordinary Large Sheep.—The Exeter Flying Post says, on Thursday last, in the presence of several persons, the living weight of Mr. Thos. Kingdon's extraordinary wether sheep, Goliath, of the New Devon breed, was taken at Chapel St. Martin, Thorverton, when it weighed 405 lbs! It is a beautiful sheep [we doubt it; all animals of so large a size are universally coarse], and surpasses in size even those of last year, the living weight of the heaviest of which was 392 lbs.! This sheep has excited much attention with the agricultural public in this neighborhood.

On the Use of Soap Suds as a Manure.—About twelve months ago I had at my command a tank that received nothing but the suds that came from the laundry: I thought I would try its effects. The first thing I tried it on was hyacinths in pots, and the result was most astonishing. I tried some of Potter's liquid guano at the same time, as an experiment, but found the suds most beneficial. Many persons who saw the hyacinths, said they never saw finer. I used it alternately with pure water. I also tried it with strawberries that were forcing, and though the plants were previously very bad ones, the result was very satisfactory. French beans in pots were also a great deal improved by its use, and I think if it were extensively employed it would be found very beneficial to a great many plants. It must be remembered that it was not used fresh from the wash-house, but was allowed to run into the tank, which was always nearly full; by this means it may be used without the least injury to any growing plant requiring such stimulus.—*United Gardeners' Journal.*

Agricultural Congress in Paris.—An agricultural congress, after the fashion of the scientific associations, which meet yearly in England, and in various kingdoms of the continent, is to assemble in Paris, for the first time, on the 8th of May, under the presidence of the Duc Decazes. The meeting is intended to be a yearly one. The present session will last for six weeks; and the *grand referendaire* will open to the congress the grand conservatory of the Luxembourg.—*New Farmers' Journal.*

Artificial Manures.—Professor Liebig has an excellent article on this subject in the last number of the Agricultural Magazine. We wish we had room for the whole of it, but can merely give the closing paragraph. "Intelligent farmers must strive to give to the soil the manuring substances in such a state, as to render possible their acting favorably on the plants during the whole time of their growth. Art must find out the means of reducing the solubility of the manuring substances to a certain limit; in a word, of bringing them into the same state, in which they exist in a most fertile virgin soil, and in which they can be best assimilated by the plants. The whole attention of chemists should be directed to the attainment of this end. I am myself occupied with a series of experiments which lead me to hope, that this problem can and will be solved. If it succeed, as I have no doubt it will, in combining the efficacious elements of manure in such a way as that they will not be washed away—their efficacy will be doubled; if in this manner the injurious consequences of the present system of draining be removed, agriculture will be based upon as certain principles as well-arranged manufactories. Manufactories of manure will be established, in which the farmer can obtain the most efficacious manure for all varieties of soils and plants. *Then* no artificial manure will be sold, whose exact amount of efficacious elements is not known, and this amount will be the scale for determining its value. In the application of such rationally compounded manures, the good-will of the farmers must help to bring them to perfection. If, then, by the united efforts of the manufacturer and the farmer the best proportions are ascertained, a new era will arrive in practical farming. Instead of the uncertainty of mere empiricism, all the operations of agriculture will be carried on with certainty; and, instead of waiting the results of our labors with anxiety and doubt, our minds will be filled with patience and confidence."

Culture of Cabbages by Slips.—Take healthy sprouts; cut them off close to the stalk of the cabbage; let them lie in a dry, cold place two or three days. The cauterizing of the wounds is much assisted by applying a little wood-ashes to them. Plant the cabbages, and they require no farther trouble. Valuable sorts may thus be preserved unchanged, and a regular succession obtained throughout the year. Cabbages, I am told, are improved by having lime-rubbish incorporated with the soil in which they are grown.—*Gar. Chron.*

To make a Ewe own her Lamb.—A friend of mine, the other day in my hearing, told a party who was complaining of his ewes deserting their lambs, that once, when such a circumstance occurred to him, he tried many ways to make the dam take to its offspring; amongst others, by holding the ewe by the head, while the lamb attempted to suck; that one morning, being so engaged in a barn, a little dog happened to run in; he barked vigorously at the strugglers, and frightened away the lamb, but the natural instinct of affection in the mother for its offspring was by the circumstance aroused; she immediately freed herself from restraint, and interposed her protection by attacking the intruder. Her alarm was suffered to continue for a minute or two, when the dog was turned out. The sequel to the anecdote was, that the ewe took to the lamb from that time, and that whenever my friend found a similar case he always adopted a similar remedy, and invariably found it succeed.—*Ib.*

Manure for Onions.—I have always succeeded in the following way, being the surest and most economical: Take off about 4 inches of the earth on the surface, the length and width of your bed, so that the ground under be solid. Spread stable-dung well over, about 4 inches in thickness, and then cover the same over with the earth taken from the surface. Sow your seeds rough, and you are almost sure of an abundant crop; and the land is the best for Parsnips and Carrots the following year.—*Ib.*

A Miniature Elephant.—A sow in the possession of Mr. William Higgs, pig-breeder, living at Phœnix Cottage, on the Tewkesbury road, has farrowed 12 young ones. With reference to 11 of these, there was nothing remarkable, but the other was certainly a most extraordinary *lusus naturæ*—the head presenting exactly the appearance of that of an elephant. The lower jaw, the trunk, the eyes, the ears all exactly corresponded. This singular little animal only lived one hour and ten minutes.

Emigration to America.—It is said that more people are preparing to emigrate to Canada and the United States this year than ever before known.

Oil Cake regularly fed to calves is found to prevent the malignant disease called the black-leg.

The following items we cut out from the New Farmer's Journal:—

Professor Liebig, the eminent chemist, is said to have taken out a patent for a variety of artificial manures, suited to all the principal crops which are grown in this country.

Sagacity of a Pony.—Last week, a pony, the property of Mr. Cookson, Bottom Boat, near Wakefield, having lost a shoe, went alone to the farrier's shop, got shod, and returned home to his master.

Inferiority of Dutch Cheese.—The reason that Dutch cheese is always inferior in flavour, &c, to our English—has a bad sale—and is at last driven out of the market by the American, the flavor and richness of which is so superior, that their method of soiling their cows in house always, is the main cause of their ill-flavored cheese and butter. Cut food given to cows never answers so well as the natural pasturing of the animal—so I have found, after several years keeping cows. Soiling cattle for the butchers is one thing, and the soiling of cows for their milk is another; although the animal lives and does well, and is quite healthy.

Destroying Worms.—An infusion of the leaves of the common walnut, when poured upon the ground, brings the earth-worm immediately to the surface.

A Great Layer.—A small common hen, the property of Mr. Grierson, slater, Dunbar, has, from the commencement of the laying season last spring till the close of the present season, produced the wonderful number of *two hundred and eight eggs.*

A Wonderful Ewe.—A ewe belonging to Mr. William France, of Quernmoor, yeaned, when one year old, two lambs; when two years old, three; when three years old, four; when four years old, four; and when five years old, four; making in all 17 lambs in the space of four years. But after yeaning this year, both she and her progeny died in one day.—*Lancaster Gaz.*

Ley of Soap-boilers as Manure.—If, in making soap, vegetable ashes, lime and common salt be used, a ley will be obtained containing much chloride of potassium, some gypsum, sulphate of potash, common salt, and 3 to 4 per cent. of brownish soap. In some soils, and for some crops, it is very good manure; thus it will show itself useful wherever the soil is deficient in chlorine and potash, and where plants are grown which require those substances to a considerable amount. The soap-boilers let the ley run off as useless fluid, so that it may be always had very cheap. It is commonly used for the manuring of meadows overgrown with moss; but we must take care not to use too much, else it will destroy not only the moss, but also the useful meadow herbs; in order to avoid which, it must be diluted with water, and used in autumn, or early in spring. It would be very well to slake burnt lime with ley, as it would thereby be dried off. Professor Lampadius has used this mixture to advantage for the manuring of rye. I manured with ley for barley, which was improved thereby strikingly, but the effect was not very visible till the second year.—*Far. Jour.*

To Preserve Wall Nails from Rusting.—Heat them quite hot on a fire shovel (they must not be red hot), and then drop them into a glazed flower-pot saucer, half-filled with train oil. Thus prepared, they never rust, will last for many years, and it is said the effluvium from the oil keeps insects from the trees. The nails should remain some hours in the oil.—*Gar. Chron.*

To Preserve the Bark of Trees.—The following is a composition to preserve the bark of trees from being injured by hares and rabbits. Take three quarts of common train oil, one quart of the best tar (not coal tar), and four ounces of fine powder of rhododendron; mix them well together by the fire, shake it every time of using, and use it carefully in the same manner as paint: no hares or rabbits will injure the trees for six months after the application. The less quantity there is put on the tree the better, so that all parts within reach are brushed over.—*United Gard. Jour.*

Carrot Seed.—In sowing carrot seed, as it is so slow in appearing, it has been suggested to mix it with mustard seed, which comes up quickly, and enables us to hoe and clean the ground between the rows without injury to the line of seed. Some sow oats with the carrot seed. With all root seed I shall always mix twelve times its bulk of fine charcoal dust, as it is proved beyond a doubt it facilitates rapidly its growth in dry weather.—*Gar. Chron.*

Value of Agriculture and Manufactures in Great Britain.—Mr. Bain, in the Journal of Agriculture, estimates the agricultural productions of Great Britain, at £600,000,000, and the manufactures at £47,000,000. Arguing for the necessity of an enlightened cultivation of the soil and an increased production he says: "While Rome continued to cultivate *her own territories*, she continued great and powerful; and the moment she ceased to cultivate, and received corn from her conquered provinces, she declined. The reason was this—abandoning the wealth that supported her people she abandoned her people, or she made them idle dependants upon others. The possessor of 10,000 Latian acres might, at a few shillings an acre, have a sufficient income *for himself and his herdsmen;* but this was not equal to *the state to the subsistence of* 10,000 *active citizens; so the cheap corn of* Egypt, *proved the ruin of* Rome. On the very same principle, the cheap corn of the Ukraine, *were it our own province*, would tend to undermine *Britain*, and I hope the principle is understood; wealth and numbers will always be where there is most steady labor in valuable matters.

Stock in New South Wales.—The whole of Port-Phillip district contains a population of 20,000 souls, occupying a territory larger than Ireland, for the greater part in perfect peace and security. This population possesses upwards of 1,500,000 sheep, 100,000 cattle, and about 5,000 horses, which yield an export of £300,000 per annum. This may be considered as the income of the population, giving an average of £15 a-year to every man, woman, and child.—*Quart. Journ. of Agriculture.*

Nitrate of Lime.—This is the most soluble salt known at 60°, one part of water dissolves four parts of this salt. It would form, I have no doubt, a valuable manure, especially for grass-lands, and might be prepared from our ordinary manure.—*ib.*

Agriculture and the Increase of the Human Species.—It is easy to see how close the connection is between agriculture and the multiplication of the human species. Cultivation has no other object than the production of a maximum of valuable substances in the smallest possible space.—*Liebig.*

Sweet Cider for Fever.—Dr. Brown says, in the Medical and Surgical Journal, that he found sweet cider, in a state of fermentation, of great benefit to himself and wife when violently attacked with fever. In health, he asserts, that unfermented cider was disagreeable to him, and he had drank none since a child.

Editor's Table.

Staple Agricultural Articles Shipped from Cincinnati.—A statement of the shipments southward from Cincinnati, of eight staple articles, during the year ending 31st October, 1844, compared with the receipts at New Orleans, of the same articles, during the year ending 31st August, 1844, and their value.

	Receipts at N. Orleans.	Shipments from Cincinnati.	Total.
Pork, brls.....	484,460	209,040	$1,358,760
Beef, brls.....	49,363	20,992	625,735
Bacon, hhds. and tcs.	40,305	22,754	811,181
Lard, kegs.....	976,166	360,525	94,464
Flour, brls.....	562,507	185,633	742,532
Cheese, lbs.....	2,264,940	998,946	706,733
Butter, kegs.....	20,831	16,566	66,600
Whisky, brls.....	86,947	94,231	66,264
			$4 472,269

Of these eight leading articles of western produce, it would seem that Cincinnati alone ships more than one half of the entire receipts at New Orleans, leaving to the several ports above this on the Ohio river, to Madison, Louisville, and the other ports below this, to the rich valleys of the Wabash and the Illinois, to St. Louis and all the other ports on the Mississippi river, to supply the balance.—*Cin. Gazette.*

New Cotton Gin.—A few days ago we saw Mr. Sherard's new patent cotton gin in full operation, and we can assure those who have not seen it, that it greatly improves the quality of the cotton ginned, and is altogether a beautiful piece of machinery. It is very simple in construction and easily kept in order. The saws are nearly like those of the ordinary gin, save a slight difference in the cutting of the teeth. The ribs are circular and revolve with the saws; behind the ribs is a cylindrical brush, revolving against the saws, which takes out motes, trash and dirt; still further behind, and a little below, is a similar brush, which takes off the cotton from the saws and carries it behind a gate, which entirely removes the remainder of the trash, dirt, &c. Still further back is a brush with wings, which blows the cotton through a flue with a tin bottom, perforated with oblong holes similar to those of a tin lantern, through which, should there be any remaining trash or dirt, the whole will pass. This flue has one advantage over all others—it never chokes up, and consequently does not require delay of time in clearing it.

The whole is carried by two hands, and works most admirably. A fifty saw gin, the size of that Mr. Sherard now has in operation, will gin four bales per day. We would remark, that the improvement may be attached, at small expense, to the ordinary gin; and further, Mr. Sherard's new gin will cost but a trifle, if any more, than those now in use.—*Sumpter County Whig.*

To Destroy Cut Worms.—Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, says these may be destroyed by continued tillage and a naked, open soil.

To Make Wood Incombustible.—Take a quantity of water proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution first, a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size; second, a sufficiency of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream.

When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation, as before directed, to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated but will never blaze.

If desirable, a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

Fire Blight.—Mr. Bartlett, in the New England Farmer, maintains that this disease arises from intense cold. In 1810 the effect was to freeze the sap between the bark and wood, and in many instances it caused the bodies of the trees to split (from the expansion of the frozen sap) from the ground to the limbs. The destruction of the peach and plum trees throughout this section of the country, was general and total. The next spring, most of the apple trees that suffered, leaved and blossomed as usual, but the small apples and leaves mostly shed off during the summer: many trees, however, blossomed a second time, and to some superstitious persons it caused much alarm: they thought it the "forerunner of a bad season,"—and so it proved; for a large portion of the trees, in many orchards, never put out any leaves after that season. My father had an orchard, the trees of 30 or 35 years' growth, upon a good, deep, loamy, and rather moist soil; every tree—perhaps 35 or 40—perished: but he had others on a poorer and more gravelly soil, with a northern exposure, that suffered but little. This was generally the case through this section of the country.

Such *peculiar* seasons as 1810, and 1831, in New England, and 1843, in the several States named by Mr. Beecher, may occasionally occur; when they do, the safest way will be to saw off all small trees below where they have turned dark-colored beneath the bark, for if left with the tops on, the roots being uninjured, the sap will rise into the tree as freely as though the top was uninjured; but the rupturing and disarrangement of the sap vessels in the bark, and between the bark and wood, prevents the elaboration of the sap that takes place in the healthy tree. Repletion, fermentation, and acidity ensue, the whole tree becomes, if the freezing has been very severe, diseased to the very extremities of the roots, and the death of the tree is sure to follow. But if the body of the tree is sawed off in a healthy part, near the surface of the ground, before there is much circulation of the sap upward, there will be healthy sprouts from the stump, which may soon restore a nursery to its former value; and to guard against such a contingency, or peculiar season, I think it would be well for nurserymen to bud their fruit trees while small, as near the surface as possible. It might, in such seasons as above alluded to, save the trouble and expense of re-budding.

Value of Coal-dust for Strawberries.—Dr. C. Dean, of South Plympton, writes us that he set out 24 of Hovey's seedling strawberries on the 19th of November last—that several of them produced fruit last summer, that he put coal dust about some of them, and these were the ones that bore fruit; the others bore none. —*Mass. Plowman.*

Amount of Corn Fodder per Acre.—We notice in a report of Mr. Leak to the Pedee Agricultural Society of S. C., that an acre of corn when first cut for fodder, weighed 156,816 lbs.—over 70 tons; and that when thoroughly cured for forage, the same weighed 27,297 lbs.—over 10 tons. It was thought the dried forage would have been something more had not the corn been cut too early.

Improved Cane Cutter.—We were shown yesterday a cane cutter, the invention of F. G. Henderson, Esq., of this parish. It is much more simple than Mr. Bryan's, and possesses an advantage that renders the latter one useless on uneven fields, that of raising or lowering the knives according to the level of the field. It is moved on wheels instead of a sled, like Mr. Bryan's, and can be easily moved by one horse or mule and a driver. In fact, in our opinion, there can be no doubt that this new invention will answer the desired object of saving a vast deal of labor and expense to the sugar planter. We shall notice it more at length on a future occasion.—*Baton Rouge Gaz.*

THE WESTERN RESERVE MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. Edited by F. R. Elliott. Published by M. C. Younglove, at Cleveland, Ohio. Price $1 a year.—This is a new periodical of 24 pages octavo, neatly got up and illustrated. The articles in this first number are mostly on Horticulture, and are written with care and ability. We see that Dr. Kirtland is a principal contributor. There are few in the United States who have devoted more attention to fruits than he has, and none more capable of writing upon this growingly interesting subject. We wish this Magazine all possible success; but as to its desire to exchange, we shall not comply with it so long as it extracts from the Agriculturist without credit. It has taken four little articles in this first number from our foreign news department, without naming the source from whence derived; thus making them appear like editorials in its own pages.

LIBRARY OF CHOICE READING.—Under this title, Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway, are getting out a series of pocket volumes (price 37½ to 50 cents each), which demand attention. These are reprints from the best works in their class recently published in Europe. The works are handsomely got up, and are printed in a type that one can read with comfort, forming a perfect contrast to the vile printing that recently flooded the land, under the title of cheap literature, and which is now generally thrown aside as so much waste paper. We heartily commend the enterprise of Messrs. Wiley & Putnam to public favor.

THE FARMER'S AND EMIGRANT'S HAND BOOK; being a Full and Complete Guide for the Farmer and Emigrant. Comprising the Clearing of Forest and Prairie Land, Gardening, Farming generally, Farriery, Cookery, and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases. By Josiah T. Morehall. pp. 492. Price $1. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.—The above is a pretty ambitious title, nevertheless the book will be found highly useful, though not in as enlarged a sense as the author would lead us to infer. It is almost entirely a compilation from the agricultural periodicals of the day, and is designed more particularly for the emigrant than the farmer. It is neatly got up, and handsomely embellished.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN FARRIER: Containing the Causes, Symptoms, and most approved Methods of Cure of the Diseases of the Horse. By Francis Clater and his son John Clater. With Notes and Additions, by J. S. Skinner. Lea & Blanchard. Philadelphia.—This work has passed through twenty-eight editions in England, and is now given, for the first time we believe, to the American public. It is a useful work, and ought to be in the possession of all who keep horses. The few notes Mr. Skinner has added are judicious; but we wish he had gone further, and simplified some of the recipes, and made them easier to be understood by the farmer and groom.

NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES' EXPLORING EXPEDITION; during the Years 1838, '39, '40, '41 and '42. By Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. In Five Volumes octavo, of about 450 pages each. Illustrated with 300 handsome wood cuts and Maps. Price $10. Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.—Few things have tended more to ennoble us as a nation, than the sending out this Exploring Expedition. The discovery of a new continent in the southern polar regions is one of the brilliant results of it, and the accumulation of a vast fund of scientific and geographical knowledge. Agriculture, we are glad to see, was not forgotten by the accomplished commander, as we intend to show our readers hereafter by various interesting extracts from the work under notice. The narrative is pleasingly written, and abounds with hazardous adventures, scientific details, and racy descriptions of savage nations and scenery. We have had a few hours' leisure only as yet to turn over the pages of the Expedition, and cannot at present speak of it more particularly. The work is an honor to the country, and highly deserving a perusal.

Messrs. Lea & Blanchard have also for sale the beautiful edition in Imperial octavo, five volumes and an Atlas, containing 64 large and highly finished line engravings, embracing scenery, portraits, manners, customs, &c.—forty-seven exquisite steel vignettes worked among the letter-press; about two hundred and fifty finely executed wood-cut illustrations; fourteen large and small maps and charts, and nearly 2,600 pages of letter-press. Price $25. Also, still on hand—a few copies of the edition in imperial quarto, like those printed for distribution by order of Congress. Price $60.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW *for March.*—FOREIGN QUARTERLY & EDINBURGH REVIEWS *for April.*—We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the recent re-issue of these well-known periodicals, to draw the attention of our readers more particularly to the valuable nature of Messrs. Scott & Co.'s republications. Independently of the excellent articles upon agricultural subjects which they frequently contain, they are peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of our country friends. We are by no means inclined to concede that the farmer should be so completely engrossed by his occupation as to sever all connection from the world of letters; yet we are bound to admit that his labors are so incessant as to allow but little time for relaxation and mental improvement. Now here is the very thing that he wants—the reviews and magazines published in this series will keep him informed of the progress of literature, science and art; there is no formality, no repulsiveness in the style in which the subjects are handled: and indeed the articles frequently embody a more lucid and popular view of the matter in hand than the books which they ostensibly review. In fact they give a summary but comprehensive account of the present state of knowledge in all the varied departments of human inquiry. Instruction and amusement are so happily blended, that the mind will be cheered and gratified, while the bodily fatigue is forgotten. We are convinced that our country readers will find these excellent periodicals second to none—our own of course excepted—either for quality of matter or cheapness. The Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, which constitute the series, supply 4000 pages of reading matter in the course of a year, and are furnished at the trifling cost of $10 per year. Of course any can be had separately.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY AT THE SOUTH.—N. G. North, Esq., senior editor of the South Western Farmer, proposes himself as an Agricultural Agent for both sections of the United States. His residence is Raymond, Miss. He will make an extensive tour this summer in the south, and then find his way north the last of August, to attend our State and other agricultural shows at Utica and elsewhere. His object will be to examine stock, implements, seeds, nurseries, &c., &c. It will give us pleasure to be the medium of any communications from our friends to Mr. North. He and Dr. M. W. Philips, his associate in the conduct of the S. W. Farmer, have been appointed special agents of the American Agriculturist.

COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.—We gave the contents of PART THIRD in our last number, since which it has been issued from the press. The perusal has fulfilled our anticipations, and so far as regards practical matter, we think it the best of the series yet published. We were particularly interested by his account of the Agricultural Schools in Great Britain and Ireland.

New York State Agricultural Society.

Cattle Show and Fair for 1846, *to be held at Utica, Sept.* 16, 17, *and* 18.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1845.

ON FARMS.

For the best cultivated farm, of not less than 50 acres, exclusive of woodland, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation, and the actual profits:
First Premium,..... $50 | Second do..... $30
Third do..... $20

The persons making applications for these premiums, must submit written answers to a series of questions which will hereafter be published.

ON ESSAYS.

For the best series of Essays on the importance of scientific knowledge in prosecuting successfully the ordinary pursuits of Agriculture,..... $100
For the best Agricultural Text Book for Schools,..... 100
For the best Text Book on Horticulture,..... 50
For the best essay on Subsoil Ploughing, with the results of actual experiments in the State of New York,..... 20
For the best essay on Draining, with details of the results of actual experiments, showing the expense and supposed increased value of the land,..... 10
For the best essay on Irrigation,..... 10
For the best essay on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, 20
For the best essay on the prevalent Disease in Potatoes,... 20

CATTLE.

CLASS I.—Durhams.

Best Bull, over 3 years old, $15 | Second best,..... $10
Third best, Diploma.
Best Bull, 2 years old,..... $10 | Second best,....Colman's Tour.
Third best, Diploma.
Best yearling bull,..... $10 | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best, Diploma.
Best bull calf,..Colman's Tour. | Second best,.....Diploma.
Best cow, over 3 years old, $15 | Second best,..... $10
Third best, Diploma.
Best heifer, 2 years old,.... $10 | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best, Diploma.
Best yearling heifer,..... $10 | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best, Diploma.
Best heifer calf, Colman's Tour. | Second best,.....Diploma.

CLASS II.—Herefords.

Best bull, over 3 years old, $15 | Best cow,..... $15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10 | Best heifer, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10
Second best,.....Diploma. | Second best,.....Diploma.

CLASS III.—Devons.

Best bull, 3 years old,..... $15 | Best cow,..... $15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10 | Best heifer, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10
Second best,.....Diploma. | Second best,.....Diploma.

CLASS IV.—Ayrshires.

Best bull over 3 years old,.. $15 | Best cow,..... $15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Best bull, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10 | Best heifer, between 1 and 3 years old,..... 10
Second best,.....Diploma. | Second best.....Diploma.

CLASS V.—Crosses of Native and Improved.

Best cow, over 3 years old, $15 | Best heifer, 2 years old,.... $15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Third best,.....vol. Trans. | Third best,.....vol. Trans.

CLASS VI.—Native Cattle.

Best cow, over 3 years old, $15 | Best heifer, 2 years old,....$15
Second best,..... 10 | Second best,..... 10
Third best,.....vol. Trans. | Third best,.....vol. Trans.

WORKING OXEN.

Best team of 20 yoke from any one county,..... $25
Second best,..... 15
Best yoke of oxen,..... 15
Second best,..... 10
Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best 10 yoke of oxen from any one town..... $20
Second best,..... 10
Third best,.....Colman's Tour.

In awarding the premiums on working oxen, the single teams will be subject to a trial on a loaded cart or wagon, under the direction of the committee; and particular reference will be had to the matching, training and docility of the animals, as well as their general appearance.

THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.

Best yoke,..... $15 | Second best,..... ....$10
Third best, Diploma.

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

Best yoke,..... $10 | Second best,... Colman's Tour
Third best, vol. Trans.

YEARLING STEERS.

Best yoke,..... $8 | Second best,.. .Colman's Tour.
Third best, vol. Trans.

FAT CATTLE.

Best pair fat oxen,..... $15 | Second best,..... $10
Third best, Colman's Tour.
Best ox, cow, or heifer,.... $10 | Second best,..... $5
Third best, vol. Trans.

A fat ox taking a premium as one of a pair, cannot compete singly for another premium.

HORSES

Best stallion, 4 years old,.. $20 | Third best,.....Diploma.
Second best,..... 10 | Best gelding horse,..... $10
Third best,.....vol. Trans. | Second best,.....vol. Trans
Fourth best,.....Diploma. | Best breeding mare,..... $20
Best stallion, 3 years old,.. $15 | Second best,..... 10
Second best,..... 10 | Third best,.....Diploma.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Best mare, 3 years old,.... $10
Best pair matched horses,.. 10 | Second best,.....vol. Trans.
Second best,.....2 vols. Trans. | Third best,.....Diploma.

The variety of horses which possesses size, strength and endurance for field labor, combined with that action which qualifies them for the carriage or saddle—in short, the "horse of all work"—is probably the most profitable class which our farmers can now engage in rearing; and to such, therefore, will the preference of the society be given. Horses taking premiums in pairs, cannot compete singly for the premium for geldings.

SHEEP.

CLASS I.—Long Wooled.

Best buck,..... $10 | Best five ewes,.....$10
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Third best,.....Diploma.
Best pen 5 lambs, $5.

CLASS II.—Middle Wooled.

Best buck,..... $10 | Best five ewes,.....$10
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Third best,.....Diploma.
Best pen 5 lambs, $5.

CLASS III.—Merinos and their Grades.

Best buck,..... $10 | Best five ewes,..... $10
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Third best,.....Diploma.
Best pen 5 lambs, $5.

CLASS IV.—Saxons and their Grades.

Best buck,..... $10 | Best five ewes,..... $10
Second best,....Colman's Tour. | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Third best,.....Diploma.
Best pen 5 lambs, $5.

Class I. is designed to include the Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and all the varieties of sheep which furnish the quality of wool suitable for combing.—Class II. includes the South-Down, Norfolk, Dorset, Native, &c.—Classes III. and IV., all those generally denominated Merinos and Saxons, whether of pure or mixed bloods.

CLASS V.—Fat Sheep.

Best,..... $10 | Second best,...Colman's Tour.
Third best, vol. Trans.

Applicants for the premiums on fat cattle and sheep, must furnish statements of the manner of feeding the animals, and the kind, quantity, and cost of the food.

SWINE.

Best boar, over 10 months,..$10 | Best sow,..... $10
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Second best,....Colman's Tour.
Third best,.....Diploma. | Third best,.....Diploma.
Best lot of pigs under 10 months, not less than 4 in No., Col. Tour.
Second best, Diploma.

In awarding premiums on hogs, reference will be had not merely to size or present condition, but to that proportion between bone and meat which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

POULTRY.

For the best lot of Dorking fowls, not less than 3, one cock and two hens,..... $3
For the best lot of black Poland, not less than 3,..... 3
For the best lot of large fowls, not less than 3,... 3
For the best pair of ducks,.. $3
" " " turkeys,. 3
" " " geese,... 3
For the best and greatest variety of fowls, by any one individual,..... 10

VEGETABLES.

For 6 best stalks celery,....	$2	2 best purple egg plants,....	$1
3 best heads cauliflower,....	2	Best half peck Lima beans,	1
3 best heads broccoli,.....	2	" " " Windsor "	1
12 best white table turneps,	1	Best bunch double parsley...	1
12 best carrots,.....	1	3 best squashes,.....	1
12 best table beets,.....	1	Largest pumpkin,.....	1
12 best parsneps,.....	1	12 best ears seed corn,.....	1
12 best onions,.....	1	Best half peck table potatoes,	2
3 best heads of cabbage,....	1	Second best " "	1
12 best tomatoes,.....	1	Best variety seedling "	5

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on choice garden products not enumerated above.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,.....	$15	Best horse power machine,	$10
Second best,.....	Silver Medal.	Best cultivator,.....	Col. Tour.
Third best,.....	Diploma.	Second best,.....	Diploma.
Best subsoil plow,.....	$10	Best drill barrow,....	Col. Tour.
Best farm wagon,.....	10	Second best,.....	vol. Trans.
Second best,.....	vol. Trans.	Best farm horse cart,	Col. Tour.
Best half doz. hand rakes,.	Dip.	Best ox cart,...	Colman's Tour.
Best grain cradle,.....	$3	Best horse rake,.....	Col. Tour.
Second best,.....	Diploma.	Second best,.....	vol. Trans.
Best half doz. hay forks,...	Dip.	Best half doz. grass scythes,	D.
Best harrow,...	Colman's Tour.	" " cradle "	Dip.
Second best,.....	vol. Trans.	" " dung forks...	Dip.
Third best,.....	Diploma.	Best threshing machine,...	$10
Best fanning mill,	Silver Medal.	Second best,.....	vol. Trans.
Second best,.....	vol. Trans.	Third best,.....	Diploma.
Third best,.....	Diploma.	Best straw cutter,	Silver Medal.
Best improved ox-yoke,	Col. T.	Second best,.....	vol. Trans.
Second best,.....	Diploma.	Third best,.....	Diploma.
Best axe,.....	$2	Best clover machine,.....	$10
Best farm harness,.....	10	Second best,.....	Diploma.
Best saddle,.....	5	Best hoe,.....	$2
Best machine for cutting cornstalks,.....	5	Best flax and hemp dressing machine,.....	$10

Articles not presenting any new and valuable improvements, will not be entitled to premiums. Implements and machines must be tested, as far as possible, in the presence of the committee.

BUTTER.

For the best lot made from five cows in 30 successive days—quality as well as quantity considered—25 lbs. of the butter to be exhibited. $25.

Second best,..... $15 | Third best..... $10

☞ Compliance with the following rules will be strictly required of those who compete for these premiums, viz: The cows to be fed on pasture, green corn-stalk fodder, or grass cut for the purpose, only. No grain, roots, or slops of any description, to be fed during the trial, nor for 15 days preceding the trial. The cows to be owned by the competitors previous to the first day of April, 1845. The milk drawn from the cows on some one day during the trial, to be accurately weighed and measured, and the result stated. A sample of at least 25 lbs. of the butter so made to be exhibited at the Fair at Utica, for the inspection of the examining committee. The particular breed of the cows to be stated, and the method of making and preserving the butter. A certificate signed by the owners of the cows, and at least one other person who assisted in making the butter, detailing the above particulars, will be required.

The Executive Committee believe that few if any premiums offered on neat cattle will result in greater benefit to the farming interest, than those on the products of the dairy, providing fixed rules, requiring uniformity of feed, be faithfully enforced. The increased list of premiums is offered with the hope it will induce extensive competition throughout the State. Let this object be accomplished, and an opinion approximating to accuracy may be formed by the public which of the several breeds of cows are the best for dairy purpose, and from those that prove the best, further improvement may be made.

Best 25 lbs. made in June,..	$10	Second best,.....	Silver Medal.
Second best,...	Colman's Tour.	Third best,.....	do.
Third best,.....	vol. Trans.	Fourth best,.....	do.
Best 50 lbs. made at any time,.....	$15	Fifth best,.....	do.

The claimants for premiums must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; whether saltpetre or any other substance have been employed.

The butter offered for premiums must be presented in butter tubs, jars or firkins.

CHEESE.—Not less than 100 lbs.

One year old or over.

Best,.....	$15	Fourth best,.....	Silver Medal.
Second best,.....	Silver Medal.	Fifth do.	do.
Third do.	do.		

Less than one year old.

Best,.....	$15	Fourth best,....	Silver Medal.
Second and Third,..	Silver Med.	Fifth best,.....	do.

Those who present cheese for the premiums offered, must state in writing the time when it was made; the number of cows kept; whether the cheese was made from one, two, or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and kind of salt used; the quantity of rennet used, and the mode of preparing it; the mode of pressure and the treatment of cheese afterwards.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Best 25 lbs.....	$15	Third best,...	Colman's Tour.
Second best,.....	10	Fourth best,.....	Diploma.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.

For the best experiment in the manufacture of sugar from cornstalks, from one acre of northern corn cultivated for the purpose, so as to produce the greatest quantity of sugar, $25.

The process of manufacture and clarifying must be particularly stated in reference to the maple and cornstalk sugar.

SILK.

Best specimen manufact'd,	$15	Second best,...	Colman s Tour.
Second best,.....	10	Third best,.....	Diploma.
Third best,....	Colman's Tour.	Best half bu. cocoons, 1845,	$10
Fourth best,.....	vol. Trans.	Second best,...	Colman's Tour.
Best pound reeled silk,.....	$10	Third best,.....	Diploma.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woollen blankets, $5—Second best, 4—Third, 3.

Best ten yards flannel, $5—Second, 4—Third, 3.

Best 10 yards woollen cloth, $5—Second, 4—Third, 3.

Best woollen carpet, $5—Second, 4—Third, 3.

Best tow cloth, 15 yards, $5—Second, diploma.

Best 10 yards linen, $5—Second, 4,—Third, 3.

Best 10 yards linen diaper, $5—Second, 4—Third, 3.

Best hearth rug, $5—Second, 4—Third, 3—Fourth, 2—Fifth, 1—Sixth, diploma.

Best 10 yards kersey, $3—Second best, 2—Third, 1.

Best rag carpet, 15 yards, $3—Second, 2—Third, 1.

Best double carpet coverlet, $4—Sec., 3—Third, 2—Fourth, 1.

Best pair woollen knit stockings, $2—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best wove woollen stockings, $3—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best cotton wove stockings, $2—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best lb. linen sewing thread, $2—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best linen woven stockings, $2 Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best linen knit stockings, $2—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

Best knit cotton stockings, $2—Second, 1—Third, diploma.

FRUITS.

For the greatest variety of table apples, $5.

For the second greatest,..... $3 | For the third greatest,.. vol. Tr.

For the best twelve sorts, not less than three of each, $3.

Best new seedling apple, $3.

For the greatest variety of seedling apple. 33.

For the second greatest,.....	Vol. Transactions	
For the greatest variety of winter pears,.....	"	"
For the best twelve quinces,.....	"	"
For the best twelve peaches,.....	"	"
For the best twenty-four plums,.....	"	"
For the best six bunches of native grapes,....	"	"
For the best six bunches of foreign grapes,...	"	"

FLOWERS.

For the greatest variety and quantity, Gold Medal.

For the second greatest,..... $5 | For the third greatest,.. vol. Tr.

For the best Floral ornament, Silver Medal.

For the second best,..... $3 | For the best seedling Dahlia, $3

For the third best,.. vol. Trans. | For the second best,..... 2

For the best twenty-five varieties of Dahlias, $5.

For the second best,..... $3 | For the third best,.. vol. Trans.

PLOWING MATCH.

First premium,..... $15 | Third premium,..... $10

Second do. ..... 12 | Fourth do. Colman's Tour.

Fifth, vol. Transactions.

For boys under 18 years of age.

First premium,..... $10 | Second,..... $5

Third, vol. Transactions.

Each competitor will be required to plow one-fourth of an acre of sward land in 75 minutes, the furrows not less than 16 inches wide and 6 deep--plowman to drive his team.

FIELD CROPS.—At Winter Meeting.

Best crop of wheat not less than two acres, $15.

Second best,..... $10 | Third best,..... 2 vols. Trans.

Best two acres spring wheat, $15.

Second best,..... $10 | Third best,..... 2 vols. Trans.

Best crop of Indian corn, not less than two acres, $15.

Second best,..... $10 | Third best,.. ..... 2 vols. Trans.

Best crop of barley, not less than two acres, $10.

Second best,..... $5 | Third best,..... vol. Trans.

Best crop of rye, not less than two acres, $10.

Second best,..... $5 | Third best,..... vol. Trans.

Best crop of oats, not less than two acres, $10.

Second best,..... $5 | Third best,..... vol. Trans.

Best crop of potatoes for table, not less than one acre, $10.

Second best,..... $5 | Third best,..... vol. Trans

Best crop of potatoes, quantity considered, not less than 1 acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best crop of sugar beets, not less than half an acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best crop of Mangel Wurzel, not less than half an acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best.....vol. Trans.
Best crop of Ruta Baga, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best crop of carrots, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best crop of peas, not less than one acre, $10.
Second best,.....$5 | Third best,.....vol. Trans.
Best acre of corn for fodder, $5.
Best half acre of hops,.....$5 | Best half acre of tobacco,....$5
" " " flax,..... 5 | Best acre of cabbage,..... 5
Best acre of broom corn, $ 5.
Best acre of clover seed, $10.
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Third best.....vol. Trans.
Best acre of grass seed, $10.
Second best,...Colman's Tour. | Third best,.....Diploma.

Those who present claims to premiums for farm crops, must state in writing the following particulars:—The condition of the soil at the commencement of cultivation for the crop; the previous crop and cultivation, and quantity of manure used upon it; the quantity and kind of manure the present season; the quantity and sort of seed used; the time and manner of sowing, cleaning and harvesting the crop; the amount of the crop determined by actual weight or measurement; and the expense of cultivation. The land shall be measured by some surveyor, who shall swear to the correctness of his survey, and that it was made with a chain and compass—and the claimant of the premium, with two other persons who assisted in measuring shall certify under oath as to the quantity produced from the piece of land mentioned in the certificate of the surveyor—and a sample of grain shall be presented at the annual meeting, with the oath of the applicant that that same is a fair sample of the whole crop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wrought Iron Gate with cast iron pillars,.....$10
Best iron wheelbarrow,..... .....Silver Medal.
Ornamental cast iron vase on pedestal,..... 8
Best sample drain tile,..... .....Silver Medal.
Best quarter of an acre ozier willow,..... 8

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS

Will be awarded for such implements, products, &c., not enumerated, as shall be deemed worthy of notice or encouragement.

REGULATIONS.

The premiums for Essays and Agricultural Implements, will be open to citizens of other States; all others will be confined to residents of this State, who are members of this society, or who may become so by the payment of one dollar on entering their articles.

The trial of plows will take place at Utica, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September.

No premium will be paid on any animals or articles taken away before the close of the Show.

Premiums not claimed within four months after they are awarded, will be considered as donations to the Society.

All persons who intend to exhibit Cattle, Horses, Sheep or Swine, should give notice to THEODORE S. FAXON, Utica, or LUTHER TUCKER, Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 10th of September, that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation—and all animals must be on the ground by 9 o'clock, A. M., of the 17th September.

All those who intend to compete for the premiums on agricultural implements, butter and cheese, sugar, cocoons, silk, &c., should have their specimens on the ground on the 16th, that they may be deposited in their appropriate places and the rooms suitably arranged on the day previous to the Show.

Applicants for premiums are requested to pay particular attention to the notes attached to the premiums on Fat Cattle and Fat Sheep, Butter and Cheese, Field Crops, Maple Sugar, &c.

The statements required from those who compete for field crops, must be sent to LUTHER TUCKER, Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1846, and the premiums will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society, on the third Wednesday of January.

Competitors for the premiums on Essays must forward their manuscripts to the Recording Secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1846, free of postage.

No premium will be awarded, unless, in the opinion of the judges of the class in which it is offered, the animal or article is worthy of such premium.

Prize animals and implements at the previous exhibitions, will be allowed to compete for the prizes: but they must receive a higher prize, or in a different class, to entitle them to a premium. Should the same premium heretofore given them be awarded, they will receive a certificate to that effect, instead of the prize.

Animals and other articles offered for competition, must be labelled with the names and residence of the owners at full length.

No viewing committee, with the exception of the committee on Discretionary Premiums, shall award any discretionary premium, without the previous permission of the Executive Board, expressed through the President

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT IN NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1845.

ASHES, Pots,	per 100 lbs.	$3 81	to	$4 00
Pearls,	do.	4 12	"	4 25
BALE ROPE,	lb.	6	"	9
BARK, Quercitron,	ton,	22 00	"	23 00
BEANS, White,	bush.	1 25	"	1 50
BEESWAX, Am. Yellow,	lb.	28	"	33
BOLT ROPE,	do.	12	"	13
BONES, ground,	bush.	40	"	50
BRISTLES, American,	lb.	25	"	65
BUTTER, Table,	do.	15	"	18
Shipping,	do.	8	"	11
CANDLES, Mould, Tallow,	do.	9	"	11
Sperm,	do.	25	"	38
Stearine,	do.	20	"	25
CHEESE,	do.	4	"	8
COAL, Anthracite,	2000 lbs.	4 50	"	5 50
CORDAGE, American,	lb.	11	"	12
COTTON,	do.	5	"	10
COTTON BAGGING, Amer. hemp,	yard,	14	"	15
American Flax,	do.	16	"	17
FEATHERS,	lb.	26	"	33
FLAX, American,	do.	6½	"	7
FLOUR, Northern and Western,	bbl.	4 50	"	4 88
Fancy,	do.	5 00	"	5 50
Southern,	do.	4 50	"	4 88
Richmond City Mills,	do.	6 50	"	7 00
Rye,	do.	3 00	"	3 25
GRAIN—Wheat, Western,	bush.	1 00	"	1 08
Southern,	do.	1 00	"	1 05
Rye,	do.	65	"	66
Corn, Northern,	do.	46	"	48
Southern,	do.	44	"	46
Barley,	do.	55	"	58
Oats, Northern,	do.	31	"	32
Southern,	do.	25	"	28
GUANO,	100 lbs.	2 50	"	3 00
HAY,	do.	35	"	45
HEMP, Russia, clean,	ton,	205 00	"	210 00
American, water-rotted,	do.	105 00	"	185 00
American, dew-rotted,	do.	75 00	"	125 00
HIDES, Dry Southern,	lb.	9	"	10½
HOPS,	lb.	13	"	14
HORNS,	100.	2 00	"	8 50
LEAD,	lb.	3	"	4
Sheet and bar,	do.	4	"	4½
MEAL, Corn,	bbl.	2 38	"	2 56
Corn,	hhd.	11 50	"	12 00
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gal.	28	"	31
MUSTARD, American,	lb.	16	"	31
NAVAL STORES—Tar,	bbl.	1 62	"	2 25
Pitch,	do	80	"	1 00
Rosin,	do.	60	"	75
Turpentine,	do.	2 75	"	3 25
Spirits Turpentine, Southern,	gal.	44	"	44
OIL, Linseed, American,	do.	73	"	75
Castor,	do.	65	"	70
Lard,	do.	55	"	70
OIL CAKE,	100 lbs.	1 00	"	—
PEAS, Field,	bush.	1 25	"	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	ton,	2 75	"	3 00
Ground, in bbls.,	of 350 lbs.	1 12	"	1 25
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess,	bbl.	8 00	"	10 00
Prime,	do.	5 50	"	6 50
Smoked,	lb.	6	"	8
Rounds, in pickle,	do.	4	"	6
Pork, Mess,	bbl.	12 00	"	13 50
Prime,	do.	9 00	"	10 25
Lard,	lb.	7½	"	8¼
Bacon sides, Smoked,	do.	3	"	4
In pickle,	do.	3	"	4
Hams, Smoked,	do.	6	"	10
Pickled,	do.	4	"	7
Shoulders, Smoked,	do.	5	"	6½
Pickled,	do.	4½	"	5
RICE,	100 lbs.	3 12	"	3 81
SALT,	sack,	1 35	"	1 45
Common,	bush.	20	"	30
SEEDS—Clover,	lb.	6	"	7
Timothy,	7 bush.	10 00	"	12 00
Flax, rough,	do.	8 50	"	9 00
clean,	do.	11 00	"	12 00
SODA, Ash, cont'g 80 per cent. soda,	lb.	3	"	3
Sulphate Soda, ground,	do.	1	"	—
SUGAR, New Orleans,	do.	5	"	8
SUMAC, American,	ton,	25 00	"	27 50
TALLOW,	lb.	6½	"	7½
TOBACCO	do.	2	"	6
WHISKEY, American,	gal.	21	"	22
WOOL, Saxony,	lb.	45	"	60
Merino,	do.	35	"	45
Half-blood,	do.	30	"	35
Common,	do.	25		30

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—May 26.

At Market, 1000 Beef Cattle (650 from the South), 100 Cows and Calves, and 800 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES.—We observe no new feature in the market this week. The number at market was not quite so large as that of the preceding week, nor were the sales so extensive. Prices remain stationary. We quote $5 a $7 as the extremes of the market. About 200 remain unsold.

COWS AND CALVES.—Prices range, as in quality, from $17 a $25 to $30. All sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep $1.50a$2.50 to $4.25, which is a decline of 25 cents on the prices of last week. Lambs—$1.50a $3.25. All sold.

HAY—Sales principally at at 50a56c.

REMARKS.—*Ashes* in fair demand. *Cotton* without change of price and brisk of sale. Export from the United States since 1st September last, 1,648,687 bales; same time, last year, 1,188,846; same time year before, 1,737,074. *Flour* and *Grain* dull. *Hay* the same. *Molasses* an upward tendency. *Provisions* inactive. *Rice* quiet. *Sugar* dull. *Tobacco* in fair request.

Money is plenty at from 5 to 7 per cent.

Stocks are in good request.

The Weather was exceedingly dry through April and up to the 15th May, since which plenty of rain has fallen, and though the crops are late they are now looking well. Fruit will not be as abundant as last year, in consequence of heavy late frosts. Some other crops have suffered partally from the same cause.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W., H. C. Sanford, E. P., John P. Norton and J. will appear next month.

To a Subscriber. The person in question has been so much badgered lately that we are doubtful how he would receive your inquiries. On reflection, we think, if you are particularly in earnest, it would be best to address him privately at his own residence.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Farm in West Groton, known as 60 acres in the North East corner of Lot No. 63 Locke, consisting of a Farm House nearly new, Barn, and about Forty acres of improvement surrounded by a good fence, and now occupied by Robert Armstrong. Price, $1,500. One Thousand Dollars can remain on Mortgage for Ten years, at legal interest, half yearly.

ALSO,

The Farm known as the State 100 acres in the South East corner of Lot No. 2, Cicero, about a mile from the town of Brewerton, on the outlet of Oneida Lake, consisting of an improvement of 40 acres fenced, with log buildings, and 60 acres of Woodlands.

ALSO,

The Farm known as the State 100 acres in the South East corner of Lot No. 54 Hannibal, a short distance from the town of Fulton, on the Oswego River, good woodland, with a small clearing.

ALSO,

The Wood Lot known as the State 100 acres in the South East corner of Lot No. 5 Manlius, a few miles from Syracuse, and in a good neighborhood.

ALSO,

Wood lot known as the	S.	100	acrs. in the	S. E. c. of	Lot	No. 7	Solon.
"	"	"	"	"	"	19	"
"	Survey	50	acres "	"	"	25	"
"	"	50	"	"	"	29	"
"	"	50	"	N. W.	"	36	"
"	"	50	"	N. E.	"	39	"
"	"	50	"	S. E.	"	58	"
"	Sub. 1	83	"		of lot	76	"
"	" 7	30	"		"	"	"
"	Survey	50	"	N. W. cor. of	"	98	"
"	State	100	"	S. E. " of	"	65	Virgil
"	Survey	50	"	N. E. "	"	68	"
"	"	50	"	N. W. "	"	69	

Apply to JAS. L. BRINCKERHOFF,
f1 6t No. 32 Laight Street, city of N.Y.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

One hundred agents are wanted immediately, to promote the general introduction of this valuable invention for the manufacture of Manure in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, and in the six New England States. Unquestionable testimonials and responsible securities will be required for the faithful discharge of the duties of the appointment. Persons of suitable qualifications will find this both a useful and lucrative employment. Applications, if by mail, must be post paid, and directed to me at Westville, New Haven county, Connecticut.

Hundreds of testimonials from the best authorities, evince that no farmer who is sensible of the want of Manure, should remain destitute of this cheap and expeditious mode of its procurement. Any person forwarding five dollars, to the General Agents, with information of the writer's name, residence and address, shall be furnished with a copy of the method, with the right to use the same, without charge of postage.

ELI BARNETT, General Agent.

Westville, Conn., March 1, 1845.

CENTRAL AFRICAN GUANO,

The best sample in Market, and fresh from the Island of Ichaboe.

This cargo was among the first taken from Ichaboe, and was chosen from the best on the Island, and having been brought home in tight, iron-bound casks, instead of the usual manner of transportation in bulk, its fertilizing salts were better preserved than they otherwise could be. The following is an analysis of an average sample of it, by Dr. Chilton, the most eminent analytic chemist in this city. He pronounces it to contain more phosphate of lime, and less water, than any other sample of African Guano submitted to his inspection.

Phosphate of Lime,	38·00
Phosphate of Ammonia, Carbonate of do. Urate of do. Oxalate of do.	22·94
Sulphate of Potass, &c. Chlorides of Sodium, &c.	4·17
Silica,	·58
Water,	18·65
Undetermined organic matter, containing Nitrogen,	15·26
Loss, &c.,	·40
	100·00

Price, $40 per ton, of 2,000 lbs., or $2.50 per 100 lbs., in bags.
Apply to E. D. HURLBUT & Co., 84 South street, or to
1t* A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

GUANO, JUST RECEIVED FROM ICHABOE.

THE cargo of ship Shakspeare, from Ichaboe, of very superior quality, landing at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. It has been well ascertained, that this Guano is superior to any other, as it brings forward crops earlier, and is equally lasting. For general farming, it will increase the crops from **30** to **50** per cent.; and for market purposes, it will enhance its value at least **200**, and in some instances **400** per cent. 300 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, with books directing how to use it, by E. K. COLLINS & CO.
April 12th, 1845. 56 South street, N. Y.

E. K. & Co. have also for sale the best authenticated works on Guano, proving beyond doubt that it enhances the value of all crops 30 to 75 per cent. beyond its cost, and market gardening much more, bringing forward vegetables from two to four weeks earlier. Three hundred weight is the full average quantity used per acre. It is said also to be a preventive against rust, mildew, and the fly in wheat, and rot in potatoes.

☞ The work on Guano is now ready for delivery. m1

EXOTIC, NURSERY, AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,

Flushing, L. I, near New York.

The subscribers having established a Nursery with the above title, with the determination of conducting it in the very *best* manner in all its departments, offer for sale, *at reasonable prices*, a *select* variety of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Hardy Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Grape Vines of all the best kinds, superior Strawberries, Fastolff Raspberry, Gooseberries, &c.

BULBS AND TUBERS, SUPERB CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, &c.

AND A MOST EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF

GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,

Embracing everything *new* and *beautiful* in that department, personally selected in Europe during the past summer, of

ROSES AND CAMELLIAS.

We have a very choice collection of the former, full 1,000 varieties, and of the latter nearly 300, all in fine order.

Catalogues of the above will be sent gratis to all applicants. *post paid*, and every order promptly executed. From unknown correspondents, a remittance, draft, or satisfactory reference expected. VALK & CO.

☞ Such papers as we send the above advertisement to marked, will please give it three insertions, and send bill to this office.
a1 3t

HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS.

A good assortment of the Improved Geddes Harrows can be had from $12 to $15. Also, Cultivators, from $4.50 to $6.50.
A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. Alonzo Sherman, of Trumbull, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is hereby appointed General Agent of the American Agriculturist, with authority to appoint Sub-Agents in any part of the United States; and we hereby recommend him to the attention of our friends wherever he may go, and hope they will extend such aid and assistance to him, as will forward the object in which he is engaged.

SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, FARMERS, PUBLIC OFFICERS, &c.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

On retiring from his official station as Assistant Post Master General, JOHN S. SKINNER devotes himself to the transaction of GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, particularly in connection with the various Departments of the National Government—business in which he is henceforth associated with HENRY O'REILLY, of the State of New-York.

Persons in any part of the United States, who have business to transact with either Department of the General Government at Washington, or with any of the State Governments, or who require researches to be made in the Public Records anywhere in the Union, can have their requests promptly attended to, by addressing the undersigned.

Extensive acquaintance throughout the Union, consequent on the long-continued connection of both the undersigned with the Newspaper Press, with the Post Office, and other Public Organizations, will greatly facilitate the prosecution of inquiries and transaction of business through their Agency.

Lawyers, Public Officers, Contractors, and others having business arising under contracts, or under the Pension, Post Office, or Patent Laws—MERCHANTS desiring remission of duties, &c.—MECHANICS or Inventors requiring Patents—and FARMERS having business with the General Land Office—may find this Agency conducive to their interest in the way of promptness and economy. Claims under treaties with the Indian Nations or Foreign Governments also attended to.

Special attention will be paid to those who wish to buy or sell LANDS in Virginia and other Southern States; and inquirers from the North or South are respectfully referred to our Circular concerning "Agricultural Improvement in the Southern States," lately published in the Globe, Intelligencer, and other Journals.

☞ Letters must be *post-free* to insure attention; and may be addressed to the subscribers, either at Albany, New-York, or *Washington*—particularly at the latter place.

JOHN S. SKINNER.
HENRY O'REILLY.

☞ Sensible of the manifold courtesies with which he has been honored by editors of all parties, from the time when he established the first Agricultural Journal in America more than a quarter of a century ago, JOHN S. SKINNER adds this note for the purpose of saying that it will afford him great pleasure to maintain the intercourse thus long continued, and to reciprocate the services of editorial friends who may now favor him with a few insertions of this notice.

May 1, 1845.

ENGLISH WORKS ON AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, AND BOTANY.

Recently Imported by D. APPLETON & Co., 200 *Broadway.*

CARPENTER, Dr. Vegetable Physiology and Botany, including the Structure and Organs of Plants, &c. 8vo., illustrated. $3 25

DAVY, Sir H. Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry. 8vo., new edition, brought down to the present time. $4 00

HUTCHINSON, Henry. A Treatise on the Practical Drainage of Land. 8vo., illustrated. $2 75

JOHNSON, C. W. The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry. 1 vol. 8vo. 1300 pages. $12 00

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——— Encyclopædia of Agriculture: a most valuable work—illustrated with 1300 wood engravings. 8vo. $10 00

——— Gardener's Magazine and Register of Rural and Domestic Improvements; comprising the essence of all the best works on Gardening and Agriculture. 18 vols. 8vo. Several hundred cuts. $30 00

——— Magazine of Natural History, and Journal of Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, &c. 9 vols. 8vo. Many cuts. $25 00

——— An Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs, being the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, abridged. 1 vol. 8vo., 1200 pages, and many hundred cuts. $12 00

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☞ D. Appleton & Co., always receive a few copies of all new English Agricultural Works. Books imported to order on favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

Having become overstocked, I find myself under the necessity, for the first time, of publicly offering my cattle for sale; and that the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made the more inviting, I propose to put in my ENTIRE HERD—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; all either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were so, and of perfect pedigree. Those imported were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by bye bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale if offers do not come up to his expectations or the requirements of his interest. Such practices have a tendency to lessen the interest in public sales of this character, especially with those who cannot attend without considerable personal inconvenience. But in this case, assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and sold at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any person; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced.

A full catalogue was inserted in the May number of the American Agriculturist.

The sale will take place at Mount Hope, one mile south of the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. P. PRENTICE.

Mount Hope, near Albany, March 15, 1845.

☞ As the subscriber intends being present at the above sale, he respectfully tenders his services to such of his friends as wish to purchase from this herd, and who may find it inconvenient to attend personally to bid. Any instructions they please to give him as to choice of animals and prices at which to purchase, they may depend upon being faithfully executed. Mr. Prentice is a gentleman of honor and integrity, and whatever is stated above about his entire herd being sold strictly as advertised, the public may depend upon will be done.

A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

POUDRETTE, AND EIGHTY BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE.

FIFTEEN bushels of Poudrette prepared by the *New York Poudrette Co.* increased a crop of corn in Tully, Onondaga Co., from 35 or 40 bushels, to *eighty* bushels of *shelled* corn to the acre! I hope those using my poudrette the present year, on *corn, vegetables, oats, buckwheat,* and *turnips,* will *satisfy themselves* as to the *relative value* of it compared with any other manufactured, as well as with Guano, and give me the results at the end of the season.

Present price, *delivered,* 1 barrel, $1.88; 2 do., $3.50; 3 do., $5; and 7 barrels and over, $1.50 per bbl.

☞ *Orders,* with the cash, will be *immediately* attended to, if addressed to *N. Y. Poudrette Co.,* or

m1 2t* D. K. MINOR, 23 Chambers street, N. Y.

HOVEY'S STRAW CUTTER FOR SALE.

The subscriber being appointed agent for this superior Straw Cutter, now offers them for sale of all sizes, and to move by hand or horse power, as may be wished. Prices vary according to size, from $12 to $35. A liberal discount to dealers.

Mr. Hovey is devoting himself exclusively to the manufacture of his Straw Cutter, and having made some recent improvements in them, it is believed that they are now the most perfect machines in market for general purposes. They have taken more premiums than any others ever exhibited at our Agricultural Shows and Fairs, and are universally admired for their strength, neatness, and the perfection and rapidity of their work. They are suitable alike for cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks.

A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

SHEPHERD DOGS FOR SALE.

Two very fine young Scotch Shepherd Pups can be had by applying post paid at this office. They are of the very best of the Colly kind, strong, active, and hardy, and may be trained to drive cattle as well as sheep. They are also excellent animals to watch, and among the most useful on the farm for general purposes. Price $10 each. A. B. ALLEN, New-York.

DURHAM BULLS.

THREE very superior Durham Bulls, from one to two years old, are offered for sale, or exchange for other stock. They were bred in this vicinity, and are of the best Herd Book pedigrees. Apply post paid to A. B. ALLEN, New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNS.

MR. WETHERELL will sell by auction, without reserve, at WISETON, near BAWTRY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, about FIFTY COWS and HEIFERS, and about EIGHT BULLS and BULL CALVES (including the Bull Wizard), the property of the Right Hon. Earl Spencer.

This sale presents to breeders of first-class Short-Horns of the purest blood an opportunity not to be lost: and, for the satisfaction of purchasers that a fair average of the herd will be selected for sale, Mr. Wetherell takes this opportunity of giving a copy of a letter he has received from his lordship in answer to his inquiries as to the animals for sale:—

"Wiseton, February 17, 1845.

"Sir,—You ask me what is the sort of sale I intend to have. I had long endeavored to raise the number of my breeding cows and heifers to 100. I succeeded in this about three years ago; but I find, from the experience I have had since, that my farm here is not equal to carry so many. Even, indeed, if it was, I should be very much overstocked, as by next September I shall probably have 132 cows and heifers old enough to breed from, and between 60 and 70 younger heifers. I intend, therefore, to offer about 50 cows and heifers, and some bulls, to be sold by auction, on the 13th of September. I intend that those offered should be a fair sample of my herd—some as good as any I keep for myself—and I shall also keep several for myself not so good as the worst I offer for sale. They will not all have long pedigrees, but as large a proportion of them will as there ever has been in my general herd. In short, my endeavor will be, as I have said, to make those offered for sale a fair average sample of the whole number I now have.

"I am, sir, yours, &c., SPENCER."

Catalogues, with every information, will be ready by the early part of July, and may be had gratis, on application to Mr. Hall, Wiseton, or to Mr. Wetherell, Durham.

Durham, England, 20th February, 1845.

AFRICAN GUANO.

For sale, a superior article of African Guano, just received from the island of Ichaboe. Price, $40 per ton of 2,000 lbs., or $2.50 per 100 lbs. This Guano has been analyzed by Mr. J. E. Teschemacher, of Boston, and the same can be seen at our office. ASHBEY POOL & CO.,
105 South street, N. Y.

SCOTCH PLOW.

Just imported, and for sale, a very superior Scotch plow, made entirely of iron. An extra point, mould-board, &c., accompanies it. A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway.

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Will be found to be the only Register and Chronicle of Recent Occurrences in

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,
THE WEST INDIES,	NEW ZEALAND,
CAPE OF G. HOPE & MAURITIUS,	MALTA AND GIBRALTAR,
NEW SOUTH WALES,	THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA,
SOUTH & WESTERN AUSTRALIA	&c. &c.

All persons having friends abroad, or interested in the British Colonies, may rely upon receiving through this medium the latest and most authentic accounts from each on the 1st of every month.

Office, 18 Cornhill, London.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST RATE SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

MR. WETHERELL will sell by auction, without reserve, at WALKERINGHAM, near BAWTRY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, on MONDAY, the 15th of SEPTEMBER next, the entire HERD of SHORT-HORNS, the property of Mr. Henry Watson, consisting of upwards of 60 Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, of different ages, including the well known bull Lord Adolphus Fairfax, and many of his progeny.

Durham, England, Feb. 20, 1845.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

For sale, a few bags of a very choice article of Peruvian Guano, direct from the island of Chincha. Price $3 per 100 lbs.
A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway, N. Y;

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Published Monthly, each number containing 32 pages, royal octavo.

TERMS—One Dollar per year in advance; single numbers, Ten Cents; three copies for Two Dollars.

Each number of the Agriculturist contains but One sheet, subject to newspaper postage only, which is *one cent* in the State, or within 100 miles of its publication, and *one and a half cents* if over 100 miles, without the State.

☞ *Remit through Postmasters, as the law allows.*

Editors of newspapers noticing the numbers of this work monthly, or advertising it, will be furnished a copy gratis, upon sending such notice to this office.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

MR. WETHERELL will sell by auction, without reserve, at GATE BURTON, NEAR GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE, on FRIDAY, the 12th of SEPTEMBER, the entire HERD of SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, the property of Wm. Hutton, Esq.; consisting of upwards of 60 Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, of different ages, which are principally descended from the following first-class Bulls, viz.:—Sir Henry (1446), Cossack (1880), Rockingham (2550), Ganthorpe (1149), Gracchus (3917), and Lictor (6128.)

2Dqm, England, Feb. 25, 1845.

HONEY BEES AND HIVES,

E. Townley, 124 Canal street, has the pleasure to inform the public that he has manufactured an entirely new and elegant Bee Hive, which has been awarded the first premium for several successive years, and has been found, by numbers who have them now in operation, to be the most effectual preventive against the Bee Moth of any now in use.

Bees can be taught to work in glasses of various kinds, such as tumblers, jars, globes and shades. They can be adapted to family use, either in town or country; in parlors, bedrooms, attics, yards, or where fancy dictates, with perfect safety. Information can be had at the above place as to the best manner of changing bees from one hive to another, and also of making two swarms from one. And should any cause of complaint arise, it will be immediately rectified *gratis*.

Individual rights for constructing the above hive may be obtained for $5 cash, by addressing the subscriber; all letters to be post paid. Also, rights for towns, counties, or States, will be sold at liberal prices.

Also for sale, a Treatise on the cultivation and management of Honey Bees, by the subscriber. Price, 50 cents.

a1 3t EDWARD TOWNLEY.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.

Having been appointed Agent of the Portchester establishment, the subscriber will be ready at all times to supply orders for Bone Dust. It is ground entirely from fresh unbleached materials, and is of a superior quality.

A. B. ALLEN, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

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